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Select Poetry.

"THE RED, WHITE AND BLUE."

For Buchanan—pride of the nation.
The choice of the fearless and free—
We join in a heartfelt ovation,
And he shall our President be!
Our bosoms in throbbing communion,
Remember the statesman so true,
Who sheltered our glorious Union,
And stands by the red, white and blue!

From lands where the millions are yearning
For freedom from tyranny's chain,
Buchanan, in gladness returning,
Beholds dear Columbia again.
His heart beats with freedom's devotion—
His soul is yet steadfast and true;
"He swears to the Union devotion,"
And stands by the red, white and blue!

No factious dissensions shall sever
The bands that our Washington wrought;
"The Union," unchanging forever,
Is shrined in each patriot's thought.
Our love and our faith are not hollow;
In strength they were nourished and grew,
The chief we have chosen we'll follow,
And stand by the red, white and blue!

Our voices are joined in communion—
The stars of our flag are above;
Huzza for Buchanan and Union!
Huzza for the man that we love!
The old Union ship which he rides in
Is staunch in her timbers and true,
And now through the States she is gliding,
Her flag is the red, white and blue!

HON. JOSIAH RANDALL'S SPEECH

Before the Democratic State Convention, at Chambersburg, August 6, 1856.

In obedience to the request of the Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania, I claim the attention of my fellow-citizens for a short time. I am aware that I have received this courtesy because I have heretofore been a member of the old-line Whig party.

In 1824–5, the Democratic and Whig parties were separated by no question of principle, but were divided upon the question, whether Gen. JACKSON was entitled to be elected President of the United States. In the progress of time, during the thirty years of the existence of the Whig party, several important principles were presented, and the two parties became distinct and independent of each other on questions of public policy. These were:

1. *The renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States.*
2. *The Sub-Treasury.*
3. *The Distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands.*
4. *The Tariff.*

A "National Bank" was abandoned by the Democratic party, under the veto of Gen. Jackson in 1832, and by the Whig party in 1844.

"The Sub-Treasury," the measure of Mr. VAN BUREN, was opposed by the Whig party, has fought itself into public favor, and no one now wishes to disturb it.

"The Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands" has been superceded by the debt created by the Mexican war.

"The Tariff" no longer remains either a political or geographical question; the last Congress exhibited the spectacle of the "State Rights" men of the South and the Republican Abolitionists of the North, united against Pennsylvania, without distinction of party, to reduce the tariff below its present standard.

If there remain any practical disputable principle, which constituted an issue between the Democratic and the old Whig parties, I do not know it.

The Whig party has performed its duty, and has had its day. It has been prostrated by the organization of the American party, or the Know Nothing Order. They and not the old-line Whigs have been the *Executioners*. They have renounced their old *cognomen*, laid aside their old principles, and substituted in their place a new name and a new creed never heretofore recognized by Clay, Webster, Sergeant, or their noble compeers.

I know there are many intelligent and patriotic men who cherish the hope that the Whig party can again be resuscitated, but the hope is delusive, and it is pernicious because it deprives the country of a large portion of intellect and worth, which ought to be brought into public service. In the History of our Republic, no party broken down has ever yet been re-organized. The fate of the Federal and Anti-Masonic parties establishes this fact. There is not at this time a Whig member of the popular branch of Congress elected by a Whig vote. There is not a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania elected by a Whig vote. There is not a member of the Councils of the City of Philadelphia elected by a Whig vote. For the last two years, with but two exceptions, wherever the scattered members of the Whig party have met in council, they have felt their position, and have, therefore, wisely abstained from forming a Ticket to be voted for at the polls. In New Hampshire and Massachusetts they rallied at the polls, and the result was paucity of numbers and total defeat. But, I ask, what good would be derived from the re-organization and triumph of the old Whig party?—They do not want a National Bank. They do not desire the repeal of the Sub-Treasury. The most ardent friends of the Tariff do not ask for the re-establishment of the High Tariff of 1828, or even of 1842; but all they ask is that the Tariff shall stand where it was placed in 1846 by the casting vote of the Vice President, Mr. Dallas. All the old issues have been settled, and as a natural consequence, new parties have sprung up, and new issues have been formed. The Order of Know Nothings have violated the letter and spirit of the VI Article of the Constitution of the United States, which declares that "*No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any Office or Public Trust under the United States*;" they have established secret societies, secret oaths and obligations. With these principles the Whig party in its days of power and numerical strength had no sympathy or affiliation, and there is no part of the Union where the Whigs were more inflexible in opposing these political heresies than in the State of Pennsylvania.

In 1845, when the Whig party met in the City of Philadelphia, after the defeat of Mr. Clay, the duty of opening the meeting and setting forth their principles was committed to me. I held in my hand at that meeting, the charter of Rhode Island, granted to Roger Williams, which contains the broadest and most comprehensive declaration of religious LIBERTY AND EQUALITY ever yet penned. I read its eloquent and energetic platform and said, "This is the doctrine of the Whig party," and pointing to the ruins of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Augustine, burnt during the disgraceful riots of 1844, and which lay within a few yards of the place of meeting, I added, "there is its desecration." There is not a nook nor corner in the vast region of our country which does not contain old-line Whigs who are willing to stand by the Constitution and the Union. But their numerical strength is far exceeded by their patriotism, talents, and public spirit. This is the body to which I have been attached, and I feel the deepest interest in the course they shall pursue.

The Republican party is *sectional*, and its success must, in my judgment, lead to a severance of the Union. I do not believe that the great mass of that party anticipate this result; but if it should be consummated, their regret will be no equivalent for the damning injury thereby inflicted upon the great Republic. I appeal to every Old Line Whig in the Union to avert this calamity. The South cannot and will not remain in the Union, unless their rights are guaranteed to them. If we were in the same situation, we would demand our rights in tones as imperative and mandatory as those which are now used by our Southern brethren.

How is this great evil to be avoided? I answer, by the election of Mr. Buchanan. Every vote given to him is a check to the progress of the Republican party. I know there are many Whigs who approve of the administration of Millard Fillmore, and are willing to trust him again. Every vote given to Mr. Fillmore increases the danger of the success of Mr. Fremont. Every vote given to Mr. Buchanan potentially seals the fate of Mr. Fremont. But Millard Fillmore in 1848, '50, and '52, is not the Millard Fillmore of 1856. When he was elected Vice President in 1848,—when he became the acting President in 1850,—and when he was a candidate for re-nomination by the Whig Convention in Baltimore, in 1852, he professed to be a Whig—nothing more, nothing less. The Native American party at that time was in existence and proclaimed principles in terms far less exceptionable than those now avowed by the Know Nothing party. But Mr. Fillmore then had neither part nor lot with them, he stood upon the ground occupied by Clay, Webster and Sergeant. What is he now? He has been initiated into the Know Nothing Order, taken upon himself its secret oaths and obligations, and this at a time when his friends were presenting his claims to be elected President of the United States. He has since become the candidate and accepted the nomination of the American or Know Nothing National Convention. In a correspondence between the Order of the United Americans of the State of New York and him, under date of July 25th, 1856, they say—

"Both from your past official acts, and from the assurances and views expressed by you on many occasions, as having similar sentiments in reference to these subjects, to them of so much seeming importance, the successful establishment of these principles, as the fundamental Rules of our Government, they believe essential for its tranquility, and a continued progress in the developement of all its greatness."

Mr. Fillmore in his answer, dated 29th of July, 1856, acquiesces in this statement and replies—

"My position before the country is well known, admitting neither of disguise or equivocation. I am the candidate of the American party."

Mr. Fillmore here proclaims himself the American candidate, and adopts the creed, and oaths and obligations of that party without "disguise or equivocation." In the Secret Lodge of the Order of Know Nothings he has sworn that he will neither vote for nor appoint a Roman Catholic to office. If elected and inaugurated President of the United States, he would be compelled to swear that he would require "no religious test as a a qualification to any Office or Public Trust under the United States." I ask, under such circumstances, which oath would he violate? Are the Old Line Whigs prepared to endorse Mr. Fillmore, thus presented for their suffrages by himself? I know no difference between an individual joining the Order and giving his vote to sustain its candidate except that the latter is more effective in carrying out the tenets of his party.

The friends of Mr. Fillmore have assailed Mr. Buchanan for his Ostend communication. Without admitting or denying the soundness of the doctrine therein contained, I would remark that the correspondence of Mr. Everett, as Secretary of State under Mr. Fillmore, after the death of Mr. Webster, relative to Cuba, is more offensive, and ought to be more obnoxious to the criticism of conservative men than the Ostend Letter; and it should be remembered that the diplomatic manifesto of Mr. Everett was issued under the immediate supervision of Mr. Fillmore and his Cabinet.

Mr. Everett is probably the best educated Statesman now living. He is an erudite scholar and a sound Patriot. When in Congress, he took higher ground in favor of the South on the subject of slavery, than any Northern Statesman had ever done before, or has ever done since. One thing is certain, any opinion upon International Law promulgated by him, is entitled to respect. Mr. Buchanan has been in public life upwards of forty years, he has filled the highest offices which his own [illegible] could confer upon him. He has occupied the highest seat in the Cabinet during a most eventful epoch; and he has twice represented his country at the Courts of the two first Nations in Europe. His private character stands without blot or blemish and beyond rebuke or reproach; and it is a high eulogium upon public life, that the "Ostend Letter" is the only act which is designated by his opponents as the ground of attack.

There are many Old Line Whigs who are attached to their cognomen, and dislike changing it—this is an over scrupulous nicety. They must change their name—they must recognize the title of an American, Know-Nothing, Republican, or a Democrat. If they refuse to elect either of these names, they must remain from all participation in public affairs; Gov. Seward is reported to have said during the present session of Congress, in caucus, that he cared nothing for names, but that he looked to principles alone. The remark showed that he had a clear head and a sound judgment, and was worthy of a better cause.

Time will not permit me to discuss at large, the question of the Territories. I hold that the Territory ceded to us by Mexico was purchased by common treasure. The fifteen Slave States contributed their portion of the fund as well as the *then* fifteen Free States. Territory should stand on the same footing as admitted States, and the right of the people to hold Slaves or not, as they please, in the Territory ought to be commensurate with the rights of the people as they exist in the thirty-one States. There can be no just ground for any discrimination between the two cases. New Territory is surely not more sacred than the old thirteen States, or the present thirty-one States. The will of a majority prevails in the cases last enumerated, and the same orthodox principle should prevail in the newly acquired Territory.

What is the doctrine of the Wilmot proviso? It is the sixteen free States declaring to the fifteen slave States—you are part owners of this Territory: you have shed your blood and expended your treasure in acquiring it, but you shall have no share in its enjoyment or profits. Strip it of its trappings, and it amounts to this: there are thirty-one stockholders in a corporation, and sixteen say to fifteen, it is true you are part owners and have contributed to the purchase of our common property, but you shall have no share in the enjoyment of its privileges or the receipts of its profits. Such a doctrine is subversive of every principle of justice and equality, and cannot be sustained.

I am not the advocate of opinions that are new to the Whig party of Pennsylvania. At a Whig meeting held in September, 1850, at the Chinese Museum, in Philadelphia, I offered a resolution congratulating the Nation upon the restoration of peace and quietude to the country by the passage of the Compromise Acts of that year. It was unanimously adopted, and I then laid down the same principles which I am now endeavoring to inculcate.

In November, 1850, the great Union Meeting was held at the same place, and over which John Sergeant presided. Among others, I again enforced the same principles. At a later period, during the session of the Legislature of this State in 1851, a pure Whig meeting was called to request the repeal of the Act of the Legislature of 1847, which closed the public jails of this Commonwealth against the custody of Fugitive Slaves. At that meeting Sam Breck, second to no man in the country, [illegible] telligence and patriotism, presided. He promulgated the same doctrines, and the [illegible] again endorsed by the Whig party assembled on that occasion.

These are some of the reasons why [illegible] every Old Line Whig in Pennsylvania [illegible] port Mr. Buchanan. The triumph of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania in October would place his election beyond doubt, would remove the last glimmering hope of opposition, restore peace and quiet to the country, and for one generation at least arrest the spread of slavery. The Old Line Whigs of Pennsylvania possess the power to accomplish this unsurpassed result; the responsibility rests upon them. I have no doubt but that the draft will be promptly honored upon their patriotism will be promptly responded, and that the great Keystone State will once more come to the rescue, and do as she has heretofore, put down all sectional factions and at the ballot-box give a vote which will be a terror to the enemies of the Constitution and our glorious Union, which have secured [illegible] the pride and admiration of every friend of civil and religious liberty throughout the world.

A RAPACIOUS RAT.—On Tuesday night last, Mrs. Johnston, wife of Alexander Johnston, of the Fourth Ward, Allegheny, made a bed upon the floor for herself, husband and babe. In the night she was bitten upon the temple by a rat, and when the light was obtained, she found the child also bleeding profusely, having been bitten upon the head. The marks of the cutting teeth were plainly visible. The wounds soon became highly inflamed, and that upon the mother swelled to the size of a walnut. The bite of a rat is very poisonous, and persons should not make beds upon the floor in rooms frequented by rats. Parents not unfrequently lay their children on the floor in warm weather, not knowing the danger to which they are exposed.

NOTES ON THE CAMPAIGN.

Disunionism.

The Disunion flag, with sixteen stars only, still continues to float across the public highway in this village—an emblem of sectionalism and a disgrace to the party which placed it there.—*Norway (Maine) Advertiser.*

Highly Significant.

In the town of Fremont, near Toledo, Ohio, a republican procession had two coal-black negroes as its standard-bearers. One of them carried a flag in front of the procession upon which was emblazoned thirteen States, with the motto "*Free Kansas and Fremont!*" The other negro carried a black eagle upon a standard.—*Evening Argus.*

New Jersey.

The Camden Democrat says: "Niggerism is a bad egg' in New Jersey. It can't be crammed down the throats of patriotic Jerseymen. We predict that Fillmore will beat Fremont in every county in the State, and that old Buck will beat the combined vote of the two.

Fillmore in Ohio.

The Herald and Leader will have it that there is no Whig or Fillmore party in Ohio; that their pretended meetings are got up by Democrats, and chiefly attended by Fremont men. The Leader heads a column of abuse on this party and their candidates thus:

"FILLMORE, THE TRAITOR."

The Herald coincides in this sentiment, and gives its reasons therefor. There is no doubt now of a black republican conspiracy to *write Mr. Fillmore down*, since it has been ascertained he will not withdraw.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Bogus Flag of the Bogus party.

On July 29 the black republicans of Paris (Me.) raised a Fremont and Dayton flag of large fools-cap size, with thirty-two stars. The thirty-second star is intended to represent the Topeka constitution, which the Kansas investigating committee reported invalid. It is a *forgery*. Nothing, then, can be more natural than for *bogus* republicans to raise such a flag. The South Paris flag has only *fifteen stars*, this thirty-two. Thus one extreme follows another.

It Beats all!

The New York Tribune says that F. J. Bliss says that Judge Lecompton, of Kansas, says that he has letters from some of Mr. Buchanan's friends which say that "Buchanan will pursue the policy of Gen. Pierce."

Then, after quoting the above, Mr. Greeley said: "How any man in favor of the freedom of the Territories can support Buchanan after reading the above is beyond our comprehension.

Mr. Greeley is not a Solomon, it is true, but he is a monstrous wise man—he is. But his head sometimes gets rusted.

For Free Kansas.

The Genessee Democrat states that a republican leader, named George N. Propper, held forth in Batavia a few days since in behalf of "bleeding Kansas," and, after running a bill of $15 at the American Hotel, left for Free Kansas without paying the landlord.

A Fremont Failure.

The College Venture, a Fremont paper in Hudson, Ohio, has collapsed. In its last number, the editor says that, "by dint of perseverance, he had procured fifty-seven subscribers and two advertisements."

Show Your Passports.

About ten days ago the passengers on the last line to Baltimore were aroused from their half-sleeping condition by a practical joker calling out suddenly in the cars, "Show your passports." The joke had a telling effect. The train had just passed by the Claymont Station, which is near the dividing line between Pennsylvania and Delaware—between the North and the South. Every one who knew this fact commenced a commentary with his neighbor upon the free and unrestricted intercourse and commerce enjoyed by the citizens of this country over the broad and populous States guarded by our common constitution. Every one was eloquent upon the advantages of our system over that which prevails in Europe, where a military guard confront the traveller at the frontier of every petty kingdom and principality. But the solemn fact which prompted this grateful expression—viz: that the first step towards a separation of the States of the republic—has already been taken by an organized party in the North, gave serious interest and point to the discussion: and there was not one in that company who did not have a more realizing sense of the impending danger when he contemplated that at no very distant day he might in reality be confronted at Naaman's creek by the stern salute, "Show your passports."—*Pennsylvanian.*

Can Anybody Tell Us

Whether Millard Fillmore, if elected, would favor the repeal of the repealing clause of the Kansas-Nebraska act, or the restoration of the Missouri restriction? We pause for a reply.

The F's in a Fix.

Fillmore, Fremont, fanaticism, and *fusion* are in a terrible stew just now. Fillmore has no hope of carrying a single State in the Union, yet his strength is increasing so fast in the North that Fremont and his abolition supporters are shaking in their shoes at the idea of being *beaten by him*. Fanaticism has completely *run mad*, and old fusion has been looking *blue*, as well as *black*, ever since the Lovejoyites stole a march on the faithful at Ottawa, Illinois, some time ago. The democrats intend to flay the whole family of factionists finely, in due season, and we are anxious that they shall put themselves in good condition to receive it. *Chicago Times.*

Fremont and disunion.

The editor of the Columbus (Ohio) Statesman, a few days ago, inquired of a zealous supporter of Fremont the reasons for his preference for that candidate? His reply was: "I am not an admirer of Fremont, but I am in favor of *disunion*, which will be the inevitable result of his election to the presidency."

Buchanan at Home.

The enthusiasm for Buchanan in Lancaster county is steadily increasing. From every section of the county our information is of the most gratifying character. He will not only poll the entire democratic vote, but hundreds of old-line whigs and scores of Americans will vote for him. They cherish him as an esteemed neighbor and friend—as a man with whom they have been long and intimately acquainted—a statesman whose only aspiration is the good of his country and the union and perpetuity of the republic.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

The Freezers.

The supporters of Fremont are so exceedingly in love with every word of which the first syllable happens to be "free," that they are about holding a convention for the purpose of dropping the stolen name of "republican," and taking the appellation of "Freezers."—The change would be singularly appropriate.

THE PROSPECT BRIGHTENS EVERY DAY IN OHIO.—A correspondent of the Statesman, at Perryton, Ohio, writes on the 12th instant:

"The Democracy are all in the line, eager for the contest; even those who departed from the faith, and went worshipping strange gods in the camp of know-nothingism, have, prodigal-like, returned 'to the house of their fathers,' 'renewed their covenant,' and are ready to do their first work over; whereas the black republicans seem rather lukewarm, and, like the editor of the Cincinnati Commercial, speak of the Philadelphia platform as 'a thing over which the shallow may laugh, the judicious grieve, and the unfriendly exult; consisting of an unsafe collection of truisms, platitudes, and fallacies.'—No sooner did this article appear in the Commercial (speaking so disparagingly of the platform) than quite an effort was made here to raise a club in its support, rather than the New York Tribune, whose club at this place is about expired and no effort is being made for its continuance. You may be assured that fusion has seen its best days, and is rapidly passing into the grave of forgetfulness, and none will be left to tell its fate."

ANOTHER PROMINENT "OLD LINE WHIG" FOR BUCHANAN AND BRECKENRIDGE.—"*The cry is still they come!*"—At a meeting of the "Wheatland Club," recently held in the city of Lancaster, over ONE HUNDRED new members enrolled their names. Many of them have hitherto either taken no part in politics at all, or have openly espoused the cause of the opposition. Among those who, on the above occasion, openly avowed themselves in favor of the election of Buchanan and Breckenridge, was Mr. Christian Kieffer, for many years a highly prominent and influential citizen of Lancaster. Mr. Kieffer was elected several years in succession, a member of the State Legislature, on the regular Whig Ticket of Lancaster county, and generally ran ahead of his ticket. In the Legislature, he wielded a powerful influence, and was highly esteemed for talent and integrity. Subsequently he was elected for several successive years as the people's candidate, to the Mayoralty of Lancaster city, and always by commanding majorities. No man in the city or County of Lancaster wields a more powerful influence than Christian Kieffer. He is Mr. Buchanan's neighbor, and knows him. Hence his support of one, who, to know well, is to know favorably, and to love. We learn that hundreds of the "Old Line Whigs" of Lancaster refuse to be marshalled under the black banner of Fremont and Disunion. They love the Constitution and the Union too well, to be identified with any such sectional and heretical faction. If Seward, Giddings, Hale and Company, would make capital for the Disunion Schemes, they must not go to the patriotic regions of Lancaster county.

STARTLING INCIDENT AND MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—The Kanawha Republican relates the following:

On the 16th inst., two gentlemen were endeavoring to cross the Kenawha river in a skiff, about one mile above the Kenawha Falls. Being strangers, and not knowing the character of the river, they did not have oars, and were only provided with an ordinary pole. They soon reached deep water, where bottom could not be obtained, and rapidly drifted towards the Falls, and apparently towards eternity, as no human being or animal has ever been known to go over the Falls and escape with life. The men despairing, sat down in the skiff, and as they approached the brink of the cataract, the boat took fortunately a course with her bow down stream, and descended the first fall in safety; the second pitch she plunged under the water in the boiling whirlpool, which is at the foot.

One of the gentlemen, named J. R. F. Mosely, of Amherst county, together with his favorite dog, "Taylor," (also in the skiff with them) came to the surface about fifty yards below, and saved themselves by clinging to the skiff, which had turned bottom upwards, from which they were taken some distance below.

The other, James T. Christian, of Appomatox county, did not make his appearance above the water for the distance of a hundred yards, where he was rescued in the last struggles of life by two young men, Hiram Johnson and Franklin Simms, who went to his relief in a skiff which Mr. Henry Rigg had hurriedly got ready for the purpose at the time of their descent over the Falls. This is a feature hitherto unknown in the navigation of the Kenawha.

An Interesting Letter of Hon. David S. Reid. Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Fillmore on the Bankrupt Law.

In answer to numerous inquiries as to the truth of a charge by know-nothing politicians that Mr. Buchanan supported the bankrupt law in 1841, Senator Reid has addressed the letter below to the editors of the Raleigh Standard.—The letter is valuable not only in setting forth the true positions of Messrs. Buchanan and Fillmore on the bankrupt law, but Gov. Reid takes occasion to present to the people of North Carolina the real issue before the country, and the dangers involved in the pending presidential contest. No well-informed man of candor can dispute the positions of Gov. Reid. The following is part of the letter:

WASHINGTON CITY, July 18, 1856.

MESSRS. HOLDEN & WILSON:—I have recently received letters from various points in our State, informing me that the Hon. James Buchanan is charged by the political friends of Mr. Fillmore with having voted for the bankrupt law of 1841. To save the trouble of answering these inquiries seperately, I have written this letter for publication, giving a statement of the facts as I find them.

At the time this act was passed Mr. Buchanan was in the United States Senate, and on July 24, 1841, he is recorded as voting against the passage of the bankrupt bill. See Senate Journal for that session, page 115. On the same day Mr. Buchanan made a speech against the bill. See Appendix to Congressional Globe for that session, page 205.

On February 25, 1843, Mr. Buchanan is recorded as voting for the repeal of the bankrupt law. See Senate Journal for that Session, page 329.

When the act passed Mr. Fillmore was a member of the House of Representatives, and on August 18, 1841, he is recorded as voting for the bankrupt bill. (See House Journal for that session, page 378.) Mr. Fillmore made a speech in favor of the passage of the bill August 16, 1841. (See Appendix to Congressional Globe for that session, page 480.

On January 17, 1843, Millard Fillmore is recorded as voting against the repeal of the bankrupt act. (See House Journal for that session, page 215.)

It will, therefore, be seen that Mr. Buchanan *did not* vote for the bankrupt law, but that Mr. Fillmore *did*; and moreover that Mr. Buchanan voted *for the repeal* of the law, while Mr. Fillmore voted *against the repeal*.

A Heroic Wife—An Exciting Incident.

A passenger on board the ill-fated steamer Northern Indiana, gives the Syracuse (N. Y.) "Journal" an account of the narrow escape of Cicero Fowler and wife, of that county, who were also on board when she took fire:

There was but one life preserver for Mrs. F. and her husband; he insisted imperatively that she should put it on; she peremptorily refused, saying she "was in poor health, and his life was worth far more than hers." The preserver having no strap, Mrs. F. tore the hem from her dress and fastened it to her husband, whom she continued to encourage, saying she could hold on to him, and, if the preserver could not sustain them both, she would be the one to let go and leave him to save himself.

The fire was getting hotter and hotter. The water was thick with human forms struggling for life; she tore her bonnet, already on fire, from her head, and, hand in hand with one she loved better than herself, took the dangerous leap. As they arose from the water, Mr. Fowler assisted his wife in procuring a good hold of him on or about the shoulders. She wiped the water from his mouth and eyes, and encouraged him to retain his hope of being saved. He continued to struggle with the waves. Half an hour elapsed and there were no signs of assistance. His strength was rapidly failing; his wife observing it, tried anew to cheer him.—He said he could not stand it any longer; it seemed as though he must give up. At that moment she heard a steamer coming rapidly through the water. She says: "My dear husband a few moments more and we are safe.—Don't you hear a boat coming?" He said he did, and immediately revived, made all the effort in his power, and struggled for himself and his heroic wife, until the Mississippi came up and took them with scores of others, on her commodious deck.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTIONS.—OLD-LINE WHIGS.—Nothing shows more strikingly the change of sentiment the country has undergone than the late result in Mr. Clingman's or the Buncombe district of North Carolina. This region used to be the stronghold of the whig party, and was exultingly referred to as the "great western reserve," whose vote decided every contest in the Old North State. But now, instead of a whig majority of six or seven thousand, every one of its counties heard from has given democratic majorities in the recent election. Will not the masses of patriotic whigs everywhere stand by such men as Pearce and Pratt, and James C. Jones and Benjamin, and Geyer, and a host of the brightest lights of the old whig party?

SALTING HAY.—This practice we have reason to think, is greatly overdone. Two quarts of fine salt to each ton of hay, scatterd through it is sufficient. It is a wasteful thing to get hay in half made, and then attempt to save it with salt. Too much salt is as injurious to cattle as for them to go without any.—*New England Farmer.*

Positions of U. S. Senators.

Senator Jones, of Tennessee, made an able speech in the U. S. Senate, on the 9th instant, defining his political position in the present campaign. He reviewed the condition and prospects of the different parties, and concluded that as a patriot and friend of his country, which he loved better than party, there was no place left for him to go but to the support of Buchanan and Breckinridge. One of his old friends having reminded him "that new converts to a party were generally placed at the foot of it," he replied that "he was not governed by a paltry desire for office, as some others were, and that the step he had taken might be into his political grave, and if so, all he asked was, that he might be buried beneath the folds of that glorious flag of the Union, and that it might be written on his tombstone that he had died in defence of it."

Thus far, the following old-line Whig Senators have spoken out:—

Senators Pratt and Pearce of Maryland, for the Union, Buchanan and Breckinridge.
Senator Toombs, of Georgia, ditto
" Benjamin of Louisiana, ditto
" Jones of Tennessee, ditto
" Clayton of Delaware, cannot and will not support Fillmore or Fremont.

British Hatred of Democracy.

Our neighbours "over the water" take a deep interest in the success of the Black Republican party, and urge the election of Fremont with ardor. According to them, the success of that gentleman would greatly benefit and gratify the citizens of Great Britain. We have no doubt that such would be the case, and that the Abolitionists of the North would find powerful allies in the white slave drivers of Manchester and London, Birmingham and Sheffield. But will the people of the United States elect a President to gratify a nation which set a price upon the head of Washington and his compatriots? Will they obey the dictation of the organs of British tyranny, and crush the Democracy of the New World. *The London Chronicle*, a paper high in the confidence of the British Government, holds the following language in reference to our Presidential struggle:—

"We should be sorry to see Mr. Buchanan elected, because he is in favor of preserving the obnoxious institutions as they exist, AND THE UNITY OF THE STATES. There is no safety for European monarchial governments, if the progressive spirit of the Democracy of the United States is allowed to succeed. ELECT FREMONT, AND THE FIRST BLOW TO THE SEPARATION OF THE UNITED STATES IS EFFECTED!"

Look on This Picture.—"A car with ruffian Brooks assaulting Sumner, feeling the latter every few rods with gutta percha, to the evident satisfaction of Keitt and his associates."—*Dayton Doings—Herald.*

And then on This.—"A door way to the Senate Chamber, Senator Foote, a little old man, bald head and with spectacles, is suddenly met by the ruffian Fremont, knocked down, brought to his knees, his glasses jammed into his eyes, and the blood flowing." Horrible, ain't it?—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

Death from Lock Jaw.—On Friday last, Thos. Silvers, of Germantown, died of lock jaw, superinduced by a wound he had received seven days previously from a nail running in his foot near the toes. It was not a very severe wound, and it had apparently healed up, when symptoms of the dreadful disease appeared, which of course baffled all the efforts of man to remove. He was a man of family, and was much thought of in his neighborhood as a useful citizen.

One of the best remedies for injuries in the feet by rusty nails, is the application of slices of raw beet, taken directly from the earth, renewed every fifteen minutes. We have heard of bad accidents of this kind being completely cured by this application.

Parallel.—In 1851, says the Pittsburg Post, John C. Fremont beat Senator Foote at the door of the Senate chamber. He struck him on the head, and since then Senator Foote's brain has so far softened that he has become a *know-nothing*. What shall be done for the "ruffian" Fremont? What punishment is severe enough for him? He has never even been fined yet. Mr. Foote was struck by Fremont for words spoken in debate; was assailed by Fremont when off his guard. Ought not Fremont to be punished? Yet the same people who bawl out their vengeance against Brooks make Fremont their idol!

Pure and Unadulterated Black Republicanism.—The True American, a black-republican organ in Erie county, Pennsylvania, in commenting upon a speech delivered at a democratic meeting, says:

"This twaddle about the '*Union*' and its '*preservation*' is too silly and sickening for any good effect. *We think that the liberty of a single slave is worth more than* all the Unions God's universe can hold!"

In the above atrocious sentiment we have a beautiful illustration of the preponderating negro-worshipping feature of black republicanism. In the opinion of the demagogues, fanatics, and madmen who have nominated Mr. Fremont for the presidency one negro is of more consequence than the safety and perpetuity of our glorious Union.

Old Line Whig Lawyers in Cincinnati for Mr. Buchanan.

The following are the names of some of the prominent old-line whig lawyers in Cincinnati who support Mr. Bechanan for the presidency. It is quite a formidable list as respects talents and respectability, and embraces the very flower of the old Clay and Webster organization:

Judge James, Judge T. M. Key, Judge M. R. Tilden, Judge Wm. Johnson, Judge Saffin, Hon. H. E. Spencer, Charles Anderson, esq., Alex. Johnson, esq., Joshua Bates, esq., A. S. Sullivan, esq., Nich. Longworth, esq., Latz. Anderson, esq., Thos. Nesmith, esq., Patrick Mallon, esq., V. Worthington, esq., J. Worthington, esq.. Talbot Jones, esq.

Hon. Ephraim Banks for Governor.—The Democratic County Conventions of Mifflin and Huntingdom Counties have instructed their delegates to the next Democratic State Convention to vote for Hon. Ephraim Banks, the present Auditor General, for Governor.

A Case of Conscience.—A soldier of the U. S. Army, stationed at Bedloe's Island, in New York harbor, is said to have confessed to the commission of a dreadful murder, on a young girl, in Ireland, in 1852. His conscience is said to have goaded him to this confession, and he has been locked up until the truth of the story can be investigated.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, August 22, 1856.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE!!!

"The Union of lakes—the Union of lands,
The Union of States none can sever;
The Union of hearts, and the Union of hands,
And the flag of our Union forever!"

FOR PRESIDENT,

HON. JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HON. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

Electors at Large.

Charles R. Buckalew. Wilson M'Candless.

District Electors.

George W. Nebinger.	Abraham Edinger.
Pierce Butler.	Reuben Wilber,
Edward Wartman.	George A. Crawford.
Wm. H. Witte.	James Black.
John McNair.	Henry J. Stahle.
John H. Brinton.	John D. Roddy.
David Laury.	Jacob Turney.
Charles Kessler.	J. A. J. Buchanan.
James Patterson.	William Wilkins.
Isaac Slenker.	James G. Campbell.
Francis W. Hughes.	Thomas Cunningham.
Thomas Osterhout.	John Keatley.

Vincent Phelps.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

Canal Commissioner,

GEORGE SCOTT.

Auditor General,

JACOB FRY, JR.

Surveyor General,

COL. JOHN ROWE, (of Franklin county.)

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

Congress—WILSON REILLY.
Assembly—Col. WM. C. REAMER.
" Capt. G. NELSON SMITH.
District Attorney—G. H. SPANG.
County Surveyor—SAML. KATTERMAN.
Associate Judge—A. J. SNIVELY.
Commissioner—H. J. BRUNER, (3 years.)
" CADWALADER EVANS, (1 yr.)
Poor Director—GEORGE ELDER.
Auditor—HENRY B. MOCK, (3 years.)
" THOS. W. HORTON, (2 years.)
Coroner—JOHN HARSHBARGER.

A great mass Meeting

Of the Democracy of Bedford County will be held in the Court-House in Bedford on MONDAY EVENING of the approaching Court. A number of Speakers will be in attendance. Democrats turn out and prepare for a noble defence of our glorious Union. The issue and the only issue before the people is:—"*Shall the Union be preserved?*"

☞The speech of Josiah Randal, one of the most eminent Whigs in Pennsylvania, which will be found on the first page, should be carefully read by every body.

BANKRUPT LAW.

☞We invite particular attention to a letter on the first page showing the votes and speeches of Messrs. Buchanan and Fillmore on the subject of the Bankrupt Law, a law by which the honest people of the United States were swindled out of millions of dollars.

GREAT MEETING IN BEDFORD
On SATURDAY, Aug. 16.

A meeting was determined upon late on Wednesday evening. The *Gazette* announced it next morning, and the Democracy stopped their ploughs—the anvil ceased its music, and the people gathered in.—They don't need any runners, nor hand-bills, nor any other kind of manœuvring to get up a meeting.—The announcement made, and the people do the balance. The masses are moving as if the spirit of the times were volcanoes beneath them. The black cloud of Abolitionism is even now scattering. The spectre of Know Nothingism is horrified and vanishing.

At 3 o'clock a large delegation came in from Napier and Juniata, headed by a band of music and flying colors. The people from all directions came pouring in, till the streets, pavements and alleys were filled with live democrats. Hundreds called upon Mr Buchanan, who was stopping at the Bedford Hotel. Men, women and children rushed to see him. It is no strange thing to see Mr. Buchanan here. The people of this county see him almost every Spring Season. He is not only our choice now, but our cherished choice. He is now a candidate for the highest office in the world, and with brighter prospects of success than any candidate that has ever preceed him, except, probably, Washington; yet he is the same plain, unvarnished Mr. Buchanan that we have always seen. When you see him, you like him best.

After many gratulations and greetings, the people, in mass, moved up to the Court House, which, stretched to its utmost capacity, would not hold them all!

Col. Saml. W. Black was there, and it was not long till we all knew it; for his thundering was heard. The eagle was in the skies, and we sat beneath the branches of the foliage. His argument constitutional and historical, as well as upon the signs of the times, together with his thrilling peals of eloquence peculiar to himself, made it the best speech, we will venture to say, that has been made since the campaign opened. His reply to the Abolition Ford, of Ohio, was the axe laid to the root of the tree. Gov. Ford told us, in his speech, that he had been to Mexico. Col. Black did not tell us he had been there; but we all knew it.

When the Col. spoke of what the *North* and the *South* did there, we don't exaggerate when we say that we saw tears shed by some brave spirits in the audience, who had been there too. The Ladies who were there in great numbers from Bedford, and from the Springs, did not fail to let the hero and orator know how he was appreciated. He was followed by Geo. H. Brewer, Esq. of Chambersburg, in a masterly and eloquent speech. This over, and every body having found their lungs to be good ones, the meeting dispersed. We say to every county in the State, do as we are doing and the majority for Buchanan and Breckenridge will be fity thousand.

Mr. Jordan, in reply to a request that he would furnish the names of the Democrats who *demanded* the removal of Wm. McMullin from the Telegraph Office because "*he was a Mechanic,*" says "it is not necessary to give the names." *Reason*, because the fabrication was manufactured out of the whole cloth, and, consequently, it is not convenient to give names.

☞It was *generous* in the K. N. County Committee to announce that they were in "error" in charging Mr. Nicodemus with being an applicant for Clerk to the Poor House, after one of the Directors, their political friend, had branded the statement as a premeditated falsehood, destitute of any foundation.

☞The Philadelphia News occupies about six columns to prove that Mr. Buchanan advocated the reduction of the wages of labor to ten cents a day—when if there was any truth in the charge, it would only be necessary to quote the language as used by Mr. B. himself. The *News* asks, "What did Mr. Buchanan mean when he said 'reduce the *nominal* to the *real* standard of prices throughout the world?'" We will tell the gentleman. He meant that a Bank note should be made equal to its face in gold or silver, which is the *only standard* acknowledged throughout the world. He meant this and nothing else—and out of this remark, intended to protect the laboring man against the swindling operations of swindling Banks, was the infamous ten cent slander manufactured. We have now in our possession a five dollar note on the Bank of Circleville, for which we gave the value of $5 in gold. A few days after we received it the Bank broke, and, having kept it two years, it is only now worth about $2. Had this *nominal* been reduced to the *real* standard, the people would not have been thus defrauded in open day-light. It was expressly to meet cases like this that induced Mr. B. to say, "reduce the nominal to the real standard of prices throughout the world, and you cover the country with blessings and benefits."

Conferee Meeting.

☞The conferees for Bedford, Fulton, and Cambria, met at the Bedford Hotel on last Monday evening, and, after organizing, and balloting several times, unanimously nominated Col. W. C. Reamer of Fulton, and Capt. G. Nelson Smith, of Cambria for the Assembly.

Our ticket is now full, and is composed of men of sterling worth and integrity from the top to the bottom. That it will meet the cordial support of the Freemen of Bedford county we have no doubt.

☞A man by the name of *Erastus King*, and one by the name of *James M. Taylor*, both of Napier Township, *acknowledge* that they signed a paper published in the Bedford Gazette, renouncing Know-Nothingism. The first, however, says that he was so *beastly drunk* as not to know what he was doing, and the other *declares himself* to be little less than an *idiot*, scarcely knowing any thing in the paper. He says he was told the Americans were in favor of making the "*negroes free*," and *hence* his renunciation—but *now* he *knows* this to be false, and he renounces back again! Not only so, he is "*convinced* that a large sum of money has been sent from Washington to buy up votes!" He also discusses the Kansas question, Mr. Buchanan's speech on the Independnt Treasury, and proclaims himself the hearty friend and co-worker of Fr. Jordan in the cause of Americanism. May the *three* long flourish to enlighten the people.

"AN OUTRAGE."

☞Under this head, Fr. Jordan & Co. make dreadful charges against the Post Office Department in general, and Col. Beegle in particular, because their *organ* did not go to Allum Bank on Saturday of last week. They charge Col. Beegle, the P. M. at St. Clairsville, with having kept them back *intentionally*, whilst the *admitted* facts are that the papers were not sent to the P. O. in Bedford until Friday, and, as a matter of course, (the mail being a tri-weekly) could not go over until the following Monday. This is the way the "OUTRAGES" in Kansas are manufactured. Will honest men submit to be thus trifled with?

☞After a great flourish of Hand bills, Lieut. Gov. Ford, of Ohio, made a speech in the Court House in Bedford on Thursday evening of last week, which is represented by competent judges as being both coarse and vulgar, destitute of either argument or wit. The only sensible thing he said was that all the issues which divided the Whig and Democratic Parties had been settled by the people in favor of the Democracy, a fact well known even to School boys. If, then, the Democratic Party have always been right, why should any rational man continue to oppose it? But few people attended from the *country*, and the affair passed off as a silly proceeding. The speech had but one effect, and that to add to the disgust which generally pervades our community on the subject of Abolitionism.

Fremont a Catholic!

☞We copy the following paragraphs from the Philadelphia *News* of a late date, the leading organ of Mr. Fillmore in Pennsylvania, and formerly the old Whig organ of Philadelphia. So it appears that the Know Nothings in Bedford who had but a *single idea* last year, and that the prostration of Catholicism, now call upon the people to elect a Catholic to the Presidency of the United States! Even many of the K. N. *Preachers* who were so crazy about crushing out the Catholics last year, have not a word to utter against them now. Their present energies are devoted to the *humane* cause of placing a negro upon an equality with a white man! But hear what the leading champion of Fillmore says:

Still They Come!—One hundred and seventeen members of the Methodist Churches in Pittsburg, who *were* Republicans, and in favor of Fremont for the Presidency, have, since the statement of Alderman Fulmer, a member of their own Church, backed as it is by good authority, that Fremont is a Roman Catholic—which is not satisfactorily disputed, when it could be easily done if he were not, and would be—declared their determination not to support him.

Bolted Back Again.—Chancy Schaffer, who was one of the most prominent bolters from the Philadelphia American Convention, and who has been stumping in the river counties of New York State at the Fremont meetings, has returned to the American party, and to support of Fillmore and Donelson. Mr. Schaffer was District Attorney in New York City. He belongs to the Methodist church, and his recent conviction that Mr. Fremont is a Roman Catholic is the reason why he withdraws from and support from the Republicans.

So Did Judas.

The notorious Rifleman, Beecher, has changed his paper from a *religious* to a *political* journal, and says he "*counted the cost* before he came out for Fremont." So did Judas Iscariot when he betrayed his Master. The Jew "*counted*" just thirty pieces of silver. How much did Beecher count when he bargained to forsake his holy calling and *betray* his country?—*Camden Democrat.*

August Elections—Democratic Majorities!

North Carolina,	10,000!
Arkansas,	5,000!
Alabama,	10,000!
Kentucky,	10,0000!
Missouri	20,000!

DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY

IN FIVE STATES,

FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND!!

Fatal Railroad Accident.—On Saturday afternoon, the Rev. John Donnelly a Roman Catholic clergyman, was run over by a train of cars, on the railroad bridge at Rochester, New York, and so terribly injured that he died in a quarter of an hour.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Gen. Bowman:—By the *Gazette* of the 15th inst. I see my name (among others) announced as a member of the committee, for Colerain Township, of that infamous Order, called Know Nothings. Now, in order to set myself right before the people, I deem it my duty to make a plain statement. And, first—I must say that I never considered myself a member of any such order or Faction—neither have I, on any occasion, been present at any of their meetings or lodges or whatever they may see fit to call them. I consider the whole thing as subversive of American principles, and degrading to the American name! The reason why the Know Nothings have used my name as one of their *secret* committee is about this. In the year 1855 a *prominent* (and as I supposed an *official*) member of the order questioned me frequently on the subject of Know Nothingism. At last I asked him to explain the principles of the order, when he remarked that if I would go with him he would show me all about it—so we walked out by ourselves. He asked me if I could keep *secrets?* I said I could. He then took from his pocket a small book, but said when they *initiated* members they used a *Bible*. I told him I wanted no Bible—so he attempted to read from the Book something, but it was printed, as near as I can recollect, about one-third or perhaps one-half, IN FIGURES, instead of letters, and he was unable to read or even explain it. I laughed heartily at him for attempting to impose upon me such disgraceful mummery for *American* principles, and expressed surprize that any man of sound mind or judgment could be entrapped by such infamous delusion. If this is considered as joining Know Nothingism, I hereby publicly abandon, now and forever, any such wicked political order, which is a mere screen to hide the odious and repulsive dermities of Republican Abolitionism. I can act pin no such committee, and pledge my vote and wet energies for BUCHANAN & BRECKINRIDGE d the entire State and County Democratic Tickets. ives me pleasure to fight under the glorious Ban- of Democracy such as is now floating from a mocratic Pole in Rainsburg, and reared by the ds of as "good men and true" as can be found in s or any other County in the Commonwealth.

J. M. VAN HORN.

ly a ainsburg, Aug. 16, 1856.

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STILL THEY COME!

We have been requested to announce that

JOHN W. RICE,
JOHN HITE,
HIRAM B. RICE, &
DANIEL RICE.

Cumberland Valley Township, have withdrawn the Know Nothing Lodge. They declare their tention to support Buchanan and Breckenridge and fir whole Democratic Ticket. Every day brings sh evidence of a glorious triumph in Bedford unty at the approaching election.

Mr. Buchanan in California.

☞The following highly important extracts are from the San Francisco Herald, and were written immediately on the receipt of Mr. Buchanan's nomination by the Cincinnati Convention. The Herald has always heretofore been neutral in politics, but it cannot remain neutral in a contest like this:

From the San Francisco Daily Herald, July 15.

"At a time like this when accumulated dangers menace the permanence of our glorious Union, when treasonous fanaticism is rampant and Abolitionism rears its head defiantly,—and strange doctrines subversive of constitutional rights and destructive of constitutional guarantees are boldly promulged by traitors to the State, it does infuse hope and confidence that all patriotism is not smothered in the breast of the nation when a great party which has heretofore been pre-eminently the party of progress, chooses as the exponent of its principles a man untainted by sectionalism, irreproachable in character, and who has been throughout his whole career an unwavering advocate for preserving the integrity of the Constitution. He is the cotemporary, the friend, the co-laborer of the sages who have passed away—of Lynn, Wright, Clay, Calhoun and Webster;—and among those giants of a former day he was honored and esteemed. His brilliant statesmanship had earned for him the warm admiration of the whole people. Of all men in the United States, he is best fitted, by his antecedents, by his genius, by his purity of character, by the splendor of his statesman-like attainments, and by his known loyalty and fidelity to the Union, to command, at a crisis like the present, the confidence and the hearts of the people. He is, besides, the trusted standard-bearer of a party which is now confessedly the conservative party of the country. There is, indeed, no other party in the Union. The other organizations do not deserve the name. We have no doubt that nine-tenths of the old Clay Whigs will vote for James Buchanan.

In this contest we cannot remain neutral. In a battle between Whigs and Democrats we have never taken sides. But between Democracy and the wretched factions which endeavor to abolish the Constitution of the United States and threaten the integrity of the Union, we cannot hesitate to choose. More than this: as American citizens we cannot remain idle spectators of such a fight. Heart and soul, then, we pledge ourselves to the support of James Buchanan for the Presidency of the United States."

From the same paper, July 19.

"The true issue is not as to the Democratic, or Whig, or Know Nothing doctrines, but it is really an issue of alternatives—Democracy or Disunion. It is impossible to view aright the plan of the campaign and the state of parties, and not see that, if the Free-Soil party succeed, carrying as they will the doctrine of sectional inequality and discrimination—the doctrine that Congress can legislate on the vexed subject of slavery—that sixteen States can legislate for fourteen or fifteen—that the power of all shall be exerted against the interests of nearly half; in that event the Union will be dissolved as soon as it is understood that this is the declared national policy, and the election of the sectional candidates will be considered the most authentic enunciation of this purpose.

We have said that the issue was between Freeism and Democracy. We said this knowing, of *fact*, that Mr. Fillmore was in the field, and without meaning to detract, in the slightest degree, from ims to be considered a national and conservatesman. But it is one thing to be a safe man, ite another thing to be a safe candidate. If illmore is a safe man on the leading question of nour—and we have seen no authentic exposition of ws upon it—it is very certain he has no naarily, rty pledged to support and carry out the prese. And if he had, it is more certain if poshart, at he stands no earthly chance of election. throwing away votes to give them to him. April act as practical men; not from a mere abprofeference for particular persons, throw away his opportunity of carrying vital principles. If employ were not pursued, every State, perhaps him a hborhood, would vote for its own man for fitted ver, this were a contest for men, depend- servant their personal merits and qualifications for Bedfor would be as little doubt as to the decis- Court, Col. J. C. Fremont is an amiable gentle- ly, not question, but no Californian who ly, are will venture to assert that he has one and jus fication for the Presidency. He has no ☞ in political affairs, except a short career year, ate, which proved a pitiable failure. His rse on the floor of the Senate may be sum- ☞ a few words—he took his seat, drew his tached a session or two, and was not re-elected. tended that, so ignorant was he of politics, and so li conve est had he taken in them, that he had not, wh candidate for the United States Senate, made up his mind as to what side he was on. What he ever did for California, when acting in a political capacity, as her representative, we do not know; nor do we know—as a gentleman said yesterday—of any *claims* he has on California,—except the Mariposa and the Alcatraz.

Certainly, even the most furious partisanship could scarcely compare his qualifications for the Presidency with those of so ripe and eminent a statesman as Jas. Buchanan. An honest, calm, cool intellect—a large national heart—an experienced, practical statesmanship, an acquaintance with our whole policy, foreign and domestic, with the genius and character of our people, and with the men all over the nation who can best aid in its administration; a rational love of his own country and her institutions; a knowledge and reverence of her Constitution, and the firmness which will enable him to do his duty and see that the laws are faithfully executed—these are the prime requirements of the time and for the place. At this time something more is needed at the helm of affairs; and that is a general confidence in the government. It is much better for the public good that the President should be respected by all, than that, with many enthusiastic and devoted friends and admirers, he should also be the object either of wide-spread distrust or of many enmities which are the usual accompaniments of forced natures. And the calm, even virtuous course of Mr. Buchanan, has inspired his countrymen with such confidence in his purity and wisdom, that his administration promises a reign of order, peace and good will at home and abroad. There are periods when the thoughtful, plain and solid wisdom of a Franklin are better than the daring energy, brilliant and dashing statesmanship conceptions of a Bonaparte; and this is one of them."

Great enthusiasm in Bedford County.

TOWNSHIP MEETINGS.

☞The Democratic meetings held in Harrison and Juniata Townships on the 13th and 14th of this month, were exceedingly cheering and enthusiastic. The lovers of their Country, and their whole Country were there in anxious throng, to hear the politics of the day discussed.

HARRISON.

The meeting at Harrison Township was organized by calling George W. Powell, Esq., to the Chair.—Vice Presidents, John Rollins and Jacob Comp.—Secretary, Nicholas Whiteline. J. P. Reed was then called for, who addressed the meeting, and was then followed by the Hon. Job Mann in an earnest and convincing appeal to the judgment of all present. You will hear of a good report from Old Harrison in October and November.

JUNIATA.

The Meeting at Buena Vista was large and enthusiastic. Organized by choosing Gen. James Burns, President—Vice Presidents, John Corley, Esq., William Gillespie, Frederick Frazier, John Mowry, Daniel Diehl, Jacob Dull, Jacob Adams, and Benjamin Housel. Secretaries, Peter F. Lehman, Esq., and L. N. Fyan. J. P. Reed in a few remarks introduced the Speakers to the Meeting, when addresses were delivered by Hon. W. P. Schell and J. B. Roberts, Esq., of a truly patriotic and national character. The Meeting adjourned with three cheers for Buchanan and three for the State and County Ticket. After a few remarks from the Hon. Job Mann, they returned from the Grove to the Village in procession, and there adjourned finally. This was a fine demonstration and will TELL.

MONROE.

The Meeting at Clearville on the 13th inst. was both large and enthusiastic, and was organized by appointing David Evans, Esq., (an old-line Whig,) President—Jacob Kagerice, Jonathan Horton, and George Steckman, Vice Presidents—and Daniel Deal and Jacob Fletcher Secretaries. The meeting thus organized the people were ably and eloquently addressed by Maj. Saml. H. Tate and Hon. Wm. P. Schell. After giving long and hearty cheers for the success of our candidates, National, State, and County, the meeting adjourned, all pleased with the proceedings of the day.

LONDONDERRY.

Meeting at Bridgeport, on Friday, Aug. 15.

It is needless to say that Londonderry was out in her strength. The feeling of her people is all right. Wooly-headism and Know Nothingism find no abiding place within her borders. Her valleys and hills sent forth their sons, and the first mark of respect paid to Buchanan and Breckinridge was the rearing of a beautiful pole 100 feet high, with a flag 25 feet long, and a streamer at the top bearing the names of her choice for President and Vice President.

The meeting was organizrd by the appointment of Josiah Miller, Esq., President—Messrs. Lowry, Baker, Burns, and John and Daniel J. Miller, Vice Presidents, and D. B. Troutman and Jas. C. Devore, Secretaries. After a sumptuous entertainment given by Mr. Devore, the meeting was addressed by Messrs. Shannon and Spang, of Bedford.

"Old Neal Devore" as they call him, "Old Noah Tipton" and a host of others too numerous to mention, testified their high appreciation of what was going on by their frequent cheers and a short speech every now and then. So we go.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY.

A grand rally of the Democracy of Cumberland Valley took place at Centreville on the afternoon of the 16th inst. and organized by the appointment of the following Officers:—President, James Elder—Vice Presidents, V. Wirick, George Miller, Daniel Sliger, Jacob Miller, C. Hendrickson, H. Bruner, W. Gillam, George Whip, P. Harkleroad, J. Shoemaker, Michael Boor, P. Haney, F. Brant, W. Haney and J. Cruse—Secretaries, John C. Vickroy, John McCoy, John Morgart, Josiah Bruner, and Dr. Wm. Blair. J. M. Gordon, Esq. of Cumberland, and G. H. Spang, Esq. and Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford, each addressed the meeting in speeches of thrilling eloquence and power, to the delight of all present.

Look out for the returns from Little Berks.

SOUTHAMPTON.

The Democracy of Southampton assembled in Mass Meeting at Cheneysville on last Thursday, and organized by the appointment of Michael Mills President—Adam Fetter, Philip Moss, and Thomas Jay Vice Presidents—and Capt. Lewis Housare and Thos. Donahoe Secretaries. The meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by Mr. Wm. F. Giles, Jr. of Baltimore, and Hon. John Cessna of Bedford. Old Southampton promises to give the largest majority she has ever yet polled, and we have no doubt she will do it.

COLERAIN.

Last Friday was a glorious day for Old Colerain.—The Democracy assembled in great numbers, and raised a Pole that would do honor to any County in the State, from which proudly floats a large Flag with the motto inscribed thereon, Buchanan Breckenridge and the Union. After the Pole was up and heartily cheered, the meeting was called to order by appointing Capt. A. McClellan President—John May, Elias Gump, Hiram Smith (*old line Whigs*) Wm. Cessna, Jacob Hysong, Solomon Beegle, Peter Morgart, Leonard Shafer, J. M. Van Horn, Nicholas Koontz, George Deal, Wm. Ingard Vice Presidents—and Samuel A. Feathers, John Shafer, Wm. P. Morgart, and Andrew B. Pennel Secretaries. Eloquent addresses were delivered by Col. Jos. W. Tate, Col. Saml. W. Black, and Hon. John Cessna. Great enthusiasm was manifested. Colerain will do her whole duty and no mistake.

The Issue in a Nut Shell.

A national Whig of Alabama, R. W. Walker, in responding to an invitation to attend and address a Democratic mass meeting, states the issues in the pending contest with a degree of conciseness and clearness that we have rarely seen. Here is an extract from his letter:

"Believing that the Democratic party is the *only* national party now in existence, and that upon its success in the present contest depends the preservation of the rights of the South, if not, indeed, the *very existence* of the government itself, I feel it my duty to forego all old prejudices, forget former differences, and give my earnest support to the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention.

"If I were asked to name the fundamental principles which lie at the basis of our government, and on which our free institutions have been built, as a house upon its foundations, I should answer, *the equality of the States which compose the Union, and the equality of the citizens who constitute the States.* The first of these principles is denied and assailed by the Black Republicans: the second, if not openly controverted, is at least insidiously attacked, by the Know-Nothings.

The errors of these parties, then, (if the terms be not too mild,) are errors of fundamental and vital principles, menacing, in the one instance, the civil privileges and the religious liberty of the private citizen; and in the other, the sovereign rights of the States and the existence of the Union. The Democratic party alone, of all the organizations now in the field, maintains and defends both of these essential principles, and thus, in my humble judgment, entitles itself to the cordial support and co-operation of all national men of every section and party.

Very respectfully, your obed't serv't.

R. W. WALKER.

From the Philadelphia Evening Journal.

THE VALUE OF THE UNION IN A COMMERCIAL ASPECT.

What is the value of the Union in dollars and cents? That is the question which some of the leading papers in this section are now discussing. They are endeavoring to persuade the North that, in a commercial point of view, it can do without the South, and that, so far as pecuniary profit and loss are concerned, the dissolution of the political ties which now unite them, would be no great evil—if not a great blessing. This is a sad sort of logic to use in a Presidential canvas. That surely must be a bad a wicked cause which is compelled to calculate the worth of the confederacy as one of the conditions of its success. We do not mean to engage in this sordid speculation. The whole thing is abhorrent to one's patriotic instincts. But since an effort is making to underrate the Union in its mere money value, we shall state some facts which may serve to prevent the people of this section from being deceived by the representations of those who would convince them the trade with the South is of no importance, either to the free States, or to the wealth, power, and greatness of the whole Republic.

Any one who has any adequate knowledge of the foreign and internal commerce of the country, must be aware that the commercial strength of the nation is primarily dependent, on Southern labor and staples. Indeed, the one article of cotton is the ruling element of the commerce of mankind. It is the barometer by which the mercantile operations of Christendom are guaged and regulated, the price of this commodity at Liverpool, at any time, being the standard which elevates or depresses the scale of the world's industry and exchanges. Why this is so we can very readily demonstrate by merely citing a few well-authenticated statistics, leaving reflective readers to draw their own conclusions. Taking the returns of the last census, which are less favorable for our purpose than later results, but more conveniently accessible, we find that in 1849-'50 the cultivation of cotton and its preparation for market employed about 800,000 laborers, 85 per cent of whom were slaves. It required to feed and clothe this force, produce valued at $25,000,000; the supplies being derived principally from the North and West, which received the price paid for them. The entire crop of 1849-'50 was 993,312,000 lbs., valued at $112,430,600. This crop employed in its transportation along the Gulf and Atlantic coasts 55,000 American seamen, and 1,100,000 tons of American shipping, or about one-third of the entire tonnage of the nation in 1850. This is exclusive of 120,000 tons of steam tonnage and 7000 persons engaged in transporting cotton by steam navigation to Southern shipping ports, to say nothing of railways. At the same period there were not less than $80,000,000 invested in the business of cotton manufacture, chiefly in New England. This capital maintained 100,000 operatives, male and female, whose joint annual wages were $17,000,000, and the product of whose labor was worth, at a low estimate, $70,000,000.—There were besides 25,000 or 30,000 persons in the United States who were employed in enriched in receiving, selling, and shipping the above amount of domestic cotton fabrics. In addition to the coastwise navigation before mentioned, there were 800,000 tons of the mercantile marine of the country, owned chiefly at the North; occupied in carrying American cotton to Europe. In 1849-'50 the value of cotton fabrics made in our factories and consumed in the States was $57,134,760. During the same period the value of the total amount of raw American cotton consumed in our manufactories was $24,340,800; while the whole amount of cotton fabrics consumed in the country—foreign and domestic—exceeded in value $82,000,000—three-fourths of the entire product being the creation of domestic industry. Again, the domestic cotton manufacturers have, not only exceeded, in the proportion of their increase, the augmentation of the gross population of the country, as well as that of any other prominent article of manufacture, but that increase, since 1826, in its relation to exportation, surpasses in value the whole increase of all other American manufactures combined. Moreover, the cotton crop of the States equals quite seven-tenths of all the cotton produced in the world; while the portion yearly exported is about eight-tenths of the total quantity sent to market from all regions of the Globe. Since 1821, our exports of cotton have multiplied nine-fold, while the imports of foreign cotton goods have hardly more than doubled. Hence cotton is rapidly cancelling one big item in the account of international trade in which the ballance has been against us. We may add further, by way of comment here, that more than $38,000,000 of bullion and specie, over and above what has been actually exported, would have been annually needed, since 1821, for shipment abroad, to square exchanges with Europe, had it not been for the exportation thither of our raw cotton. The aggregate of our exportations of raw cotton has, since 1805, increased upwards of twenty-eight fold in quantity, and more than nine hundred per cent in value. It is likewise noticeable that the gross sum of our importations of foreign merchandize has declined relatively to the increasing exportation of American raw cotton. But cotton is but one of the staples of the South. Adding $30,000,000 as the value of the naval stores, molasses, and the tobacco, rice and sugar crops of 1849-'50, to that of the cotton crop for that season and we have a total of $142,430,600 contributed by the South in one year to the wealth of the Union. This is more than the value of the entire exports of domestic produce, exclusive of specie, in 1850—more than nine times the value of the total exportation of manufacturers of domestic produce in the same year, and more than five times the value of the aggregate exports of breadstuffs and provisions in 1850. It is finally nearly equal to the value of the aggregate imports of 1850, which were $104,032,033, the greater part of which came in through Boston, New York and Philadelphia, on which Northern merchants made their freights, insurance and profits, the South being ultimately the consumer of, and paying for nearly, if not quite, a moiety of the whole. Another notable fact is, that the exports of domestic cotton in 1850, exceeded those of tobacco, and the whole products of agriculture, the forest and the sea added together. We have shown that the people of the North are the shippers, the insurers and the sellers of, as well as the speculators in cotton, and, of course, the reapers of the great bulk of the profit upon the article—the planter realizing the very smallest portion of the nett proceeds. Let us see now where, in this country, the cotton of the South is manufactured into cloth and the like. The gross value of our cotton manufactures in 1850, was $61,869,182. Of this whole amount, Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont and New York, produced $52,158,653—within a small fraction of the entire sum. The product of Massachusetts alone, was nearly $20,000,000. It is easy, therefore, to see whose industry cotton supports, and what section of the confederacy it enriches.

Here, then, is an exhibit which may well rebuke those who would undervalue the commercial importance of the slave States to the general prosperity and wealth of the nation. And more especially should it silence those who, while they are declaiming against slavery, and uttering the most violent denunciation of the Southern people, are making their daily profits and accumulating fortunes by selling and carrying and manufacturing the products of slave labor. Without the South and its staples, the manufacturing industry and commerce of the New England States would suffer a disastrous decline; while the South would experience but a temporary inconvenience, in respect of trade, from a change of its present commercial relations with this section of the Union. But let us not even contemplate such a contingency. Let us rather cherish the belief that the Union is indissoluble, and foster our loyalty to it by every consideration of patriotic pride and every hope of national prosperity and renown. Let us realize the assertion of Washington, that "the North, in an unrestrained intercouse with the South, protected by the equal laws of a common government, finds, in the productions of the latter great additional resources of maratime and commercial enterprise, and precious materials of manufacturing industry, while the South, in the same intercourse, benefitting by the agency of the North, sees its agricultural grow and its commerce expand." Let us thus think and feel, and we shall then, in the language of Mr. Webster, hear, "no such miserable interrogatory as '*What is all this worth?*" nor those other words of delusion and folly, *Liberty first and Union afterwards.*"

Another "Kansas Outrage" Nailed.—The horrible story, which recently went the rounds of the press, of the discovery of "the body of a young man, near Blue Springs, Kansas, tied to a tree with a rifle ball through his head, and his throat cut," turns out to be a shameful hoax, as in fact, nine-tenths of all the "bloody tragedies in Kansas," prove to be, when investigated.

The Storm in Louisiana.

Three Thousand Dwellings Destroyed.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 16.—The calamities occasioned by the recent storm, which were at first believed to be greatly exagerated, turn out to be sad realities. The storm continued, with great violence, from Sunday until Tuesday evening, and during 48 hours, not less than fourteen inches of rain fell, by the guage at the Government Hospital, Baton Rouge. The storm extended up the river as far as heard from, and intelligence of further damage to property and loss of life may be anticipated.

The loss of life at Last Island it is thought will reach 200. The survivors of the disaster have arrived here, and they report that 182 bodies had been found. The survivors are, many of them, sufferers from wounds, bruises and broken limbs. They tell a pitiable story of their sufferings.

They also report that the dead bodies were plundered by a set of pirates, and the baggage belonging to the survivors was mostly carried off by the marauders, who are said to be the inhabitants of the island. It is supposed that at least $10,000 in money was stolen from the pockets of the dead, and baggage valued at $5000 was also carried off. The buildings destroyed are valued at $100,000.

Nothing very definite has been learned from Grand Caillon Island, but as it was also inundated by the flood, the loss of life and destruction of property there has also been great. It is reported that thirty bodies were found at one end of the island. The buildings destroyed are valued at $58,000.

REPUBLICAN CONSISTENCY.—The Republicans oppose Mr. Buchanan because Mr. Brooks chastised Mr. Sumner for an abuse of the freedom of debate in calumniating the revolutionary character of South Carolina, and the personal reputation of Senator Butler. But Col. Fremont undertook to chastise Mr. Foote for an alleged abuse of the freedom of debate in assailing Col. Fremont himself, and afterwards challenged him to mortal combat; and these same Republicans propose to reward Colonel Fremont with the Presidency!

HURLEY'S SARSAPARILLA—Ask and take no other.

This excellent medicine is gently stimulant in its action, and the only remedy before the public which merits all that is claimed for it. As a renovater of the impaired functions of life it is peculiarly adapted to remedy and remove physical defects; strengthen the system when there is atony, or debility; regulate the whole functions when deranged: eradiate every impurity of the blood, and tranquilize the nervous and muscular system. Being mild and effectual in its operation it requires no restraint in diet, loss of time, or hindrance from business. —*Boston Bee.*

LAPORTE, COCHRAN AND PHELPS.—These are the candidates of the Fusionists in Pennsylvania for the State election. They are all rank and notorious Abolitionists.

Mr. Laporte is the most venomous and unscrupulous endorser of Wilmot and his doctrines, and while in the Legislature acted with the Abolitionists, and supported all their principles. HE IS OPENLY FOR FREMONT.

Thomas E. Cochran, of York, another candidate on the Fusion ticket, is in the Fremont conspiracy. *He has stated his determination to vote against Fillmore, and will not deny this when called upon.* He has long been the avowed editor of the York *Republican*, and is, at this day, the covert editor of the same paper which advocates Fremont, while sailing under the Fillmore flag! This is a somewhat sly, but not very honorable trick.

Mr. Phelps, the third candidate on this ticket, is an Abolitionist of the W. F. Johnston school, and is of course for Fremont. He resides in Armstrong, where the Abolition Fremont party have abandoned the whole Whig party, and Mr. Phelps is the leader of this party. In Armstrong, there are no Fillmore men in the Fusion ranks. Mr. Phelps has taken care that the Abolition party shall rule all.

MARRIED:

On the 17th July last, by Rev. A. Britton, Rev. HENRY WILSON, of the Baltimore Conference, to Miss SARAH M. HAZELETT, of Salona, Clinton Co. Penn.

$20 Reward!

A reward of $20 will be paid for such information as will lead to the conviction of the K. N. Abolition thief or thieves, who, on last Sabbath morning, before day, stole from the Democratic Poles in St. Clairsville the beautiful FLAG placed there by the hands of the honest freemen of St. Clair and the adjoining Townships.

The people will thus see that we have thieving "ruffians" much nearer home than *Kansas.*

F. D. BEEGLE.

St. Clairsville, Aug. 22, 1856.

BEDFORD COUNTY INSTITUTE.

There will be a Teachers' Institute held in Bedford, commencing on Monday the first day of September, and continue four days. All teachers, school directors, and others, who take an interest in the improvement of our common schools, are earnestly invited to be present and participate.

Arrangements have been made to make the lectures and exercises, interesting and profitable to all —and more especially to teachers.

A number of able lecturers from abroad are expected—also the Superintendents of the neighboring counties. Lectures will be delivered on the various branches of Education and the best methods of teaching them. The whole theory, and practice of teaching, will be fully and ably treated. Teachers will have an opportunity to take an active part in the exercises if they wish. Even should they prefer to be silent visitors, they cannot fail to be vastly benefitted, and fully convinced that their time is well spent.

Females will be boarded by the citizens free of all charge, and males will be charged half price at the hotels.

It is to be hoped, and expected, that all the teachers of the county will be present, and by their counsel, advice, and assistance, aid in advancing the great cause of Education, in elevating the Teacher's profession, in promoting his usefulness at large, and in making the Common schools of our county, second to none in the state. Come one, come all—a hearty welcome awaits you.

Most of the best teachers in the county have signified their intention to be present and participate.

T. R. GETTYS,
County Sup't.

Aug. 15, 1856.

MILLER WANTED.

WE wish to employ a competent Miller: a man without a family who understands conducting the business of a Merchant Mill in all its parts will receive good wages and constant employment. Satisfactory references required as to sobriety, honesty, &c. Address

FOLCK & SMITH,
Cumberland, Md.

REFERENCES.—Hon. S. L. Russell, and A. B. Cramer, Bedford, Pa.

Pleasant Mills, Aug. 15, 1856.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House in the Borough of Bedford, on Monday the 1st day of September, 1856, at 1 o'clock, P. M. the following described Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of unimproved Mountain Land containing 400 acres more or less adjoining lands of Campbell Hendrickson William Gillin and others situate in Cumberland Valley township Bedford County and taken in execution as the property of William Hemming.

In the hands of administrator all the right title and interest of Robert Stewart dec'd in and to a tract of land containing 400 acres more or less on the top of Martin Hill and being unimproved situate and lying partly in Colerain and partly in Southampton townships Bedford County adjoining lands of John Cessna Esq in right of Mary Wiland on the north lands in right of Sebastian Kegg on the south lands in right of Jacob Whetstone on the east lands in right of Jacob Wiland on the west and taken in execution as the property of Robert Stewart dec'd.

All the right title and interest of defendant John Herr supposed to be the undivided half of a tract of land containing 21 acres and 16 perches more or less adjoining lands of Michael Moses Rebecca Sleek John Wolf and others situate in St Clair township Bedford County and taken in execution as the property of John Herr.

Also one tract of land containing 105 acres more or less about 75 acres cleared and under fence with a two story log house and kitchen attached and double log Barn thereon erected also an apple orchard thereon adjoining lands of James Allison Esq Jesse Blackburn and others situate in Napier township Bedford County and taken in execution as the property of Nathan Garretson.

Also one tract of land containing 110 acres more or less about 50 acres cleared and under fence with a story and half log house and double log Barn thereon erected adjoining lands of John Sills Johnathan Miller Augustus Greenawalt and others situate in Napier township Bedford County and taken in execution as the property of Maria Taylor.

Also one lot of ground in the Town of Woodberry fronting 60 feet on the Pattonsville and Woodberry turnpike road and extending back about 200 feet to lands of George R. Barndollar with a two story rough cast Tavern House Store room and frame stable thereon erected and as No 5 in general plan of said Town adjoining lot of Dr. Samuel Smith on the north and lot of Samuel J Castner on the south situate in Middle Woodberry township Bedford county and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Schnebly.

Also one lot of ground containing about one acre more or less with a two story log house and log stable thereon erected adjoining lands of Henry Kauffman John Bowser and others situate in St Clair township Bedford county and taken in execution as the property of Conrad Appleman.

Also all of Defendants interest in and to a tract of land containing 90 acres more or less about 45 acres cleared and under fence with 2 two story log houses spring houses and 2 double log barns thereon erected also two apple orchards thereon adjoining lands of Edward Ward now John Keeffe's heirs on the east Jacob Sleek now George Ickes on the west and Peter Long in right of William Swagar on the south and now in possession of Andrew Adams Mary Bowen and George Ickes and taken in execution as the property of Ann Anderson David Robb & Wife Jane Anderson now Jane Morehead defts situate in St Clair township Bedford county.

Also all of defendant Samuel Sloans right title and interest in and to a tract of land containing 75 acres more or less about 40 acres cleared and under fence with an old Cabin house thereon erected adjoining lands of Rachel and Margaret Dotton Wm T Daugherty Edward B Trout and others situate in St Clair township Bedford county and taken in execution as the property of Samuel Sloan.

Also all the right title and interest of Joseph H Harbaugh in the following property to wit one tract of land containing 100 acres more or less about 60 acres of which is cleared and under fence with 2 one and a half story log houses log barn log stable and other out buildings thereon erected also an apple orchard thereon adjoining lands of Thomas Allison George C Davis William Barefoot and others situate in St Clair township Bedford county and taken in execution as the property of Joseph H. Harbaugh. HUGH MOORE,

Aug. 8, 1856. *Sheriff.*

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphans Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1856, before the judges of the said Court—

On Motion of O. E. Shannon, Esq. the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Abraham Sparks, late of West Providence Township, deceased, to wit: Sarah Sparks, a sister, residing in Bedford County, Hannah, a sister intermarried with Solomon Hollar, residing in Bedford County, Joseph Sparks, a brother, residing in Bureau County, Illinois: Jonas Sparks, a brother, residing in Rock Island Co., Illinois: Mary, a Sister, the widow of Baltzer Morgart, deceased, residing in Bedford County, Delilah, a sister, intermarried with Uriah Hughes, residing in Bedford County, Rachel, a sister, intermarried with Moses Kennard residing in Athens County, Ohio: Solomon, a brother residing in Bedford County, and the issue of John, a deceased brother, to wit:—Sarah Sparks, residing in Rock Island County, Illinois and Rachel Sparks, Uriah H. Sparks, Delilah Sparks, William Sparks, Jonas Sparks, and John Sparks, all residing in Bedford County, and all being minors, all of whom, except Sarah, have for their Guardian William States, to be and appear at an Orphans Court to be held at Bedford in and for the County of Bedford, on the first Monday first day of Sept. A. D. 1856, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, undisposed of, at the valuation, which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of Said County, directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of Said Court at Bedford this 13th day of May, A. D. 1856.

D. WASHABAUGH, *Clerk.*

Attest—Hugh Moore, Sheriff.

August 8, 1856.

MORE SHOES AND GAITERS.

Just Received at Shoemaker's Colonade Store, Ladies, Misses, Childrens and Gents shoes. And also Ladies and Gents Gaiters.

August 8, 1856.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphans Court held at Bedford in and for the County of Bedford on the 9th day of May A. D. 1856, before the Judges of the said Court—

On Motion of John Cessna Esq. the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Nathan Tredwell, late of Harrison Township (now Juniatta) deceased, to wit:—John Tredwell, and James Tredwell, both residing in Bedford County, Harriet Tredwell, who sold her interest to James S. Hinchman and Elizabeth B. Metzger, residing in Bedford County, Miller Tredwell, residing in Somerset County, Mary, intermarried with Alvy Boylan, residing in Bedford County, all of whom, except James S. Hinchman and Elizabeth B. Metzger alienees of Harriet Tredwell, have sold their interest in the real estate of said decedent to John Tredwell aforesaid, and Mulford Tredwell, who died leaving issue six children, to wit:—Nathan, Sophia, intermarried with F. B. Hill, John, Andrew, Mary and Phoebe, all residing so far as can be ascertained outside of the limits of Bedford County—to be and appear at an Orphans Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the first Monday, first day of September next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation, which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation, issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said County directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of said Court at Bedford the 9th day of May A. D. 1856.

D. WASHABAUGH, *Clerk.*

Attest—HUGH MOORE, *Sheriff.*

Aug. 8, 1856.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford in and for the County of Bedford, on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1856, before the Judges of the said Court—

On motion of O. E. SHANNON Esq, the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of John Blair, late of Cumberland Valley Township, deceased, to wit:—William Blair, Archibald Blair, and John Blair, all residing in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, Elijah P. Blair residing in Lee county Iowa, Charity intermarried with Nathan Bortz residing in Bedford County Penna., James Blair residing in Bedford county Penna., and Mary intermarried with Nathan Perdew residing in Lee County Iowa, to be and appear at the Orphan's Court held at Bedford in and for the County of Bedford on the first Monday first day of September, A. D. 1856, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation, which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court and to the Sheriff of said county directed or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of said court at Bedford the 14th day of May, A. D. 1856.

D. WASHABAUGH, *Clerk.*

Attest—HUGH MOORE, *Sheriff.*

Aug. 8, 1856.

STRAY HOG.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, living near Rainsburg, about the 1st of May last, a White and Black spotted Sow, both ears off by dogs. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

HIRAM SMITH.

Aug. 1, 1856.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the subscriber upon the Estate of Conrad Geyer, late of Juniata Township, in the County of Bedford, deceased. All persons having claims against the Estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted, to make payment immediately.

HENRY G. GEYER,
Administrator.

Juniata Tp. Aug. 1, 1856.

NOTICE is hereby given that the next session of the Allegheny Male and Female Seminary will commence on Tuesday the 5th day of August inst.

By order of the Trustees.

JOHN POLLOCK.

Aug. 1, 1856.

TO THE FARMERS.

The undersigned informs the farmers of Bedford and adjoining counties, that he has made arrangements by which he can furnish, to those desiring, the latest improved and best *AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS* of the day, embracing Scott's "Little Giant" Corn and Cob Grinder, guaranteed to grind from 8 to 15 bushels of feed per hour with one horse—Patent Corn Stalk Cutter and Crasher, warranted to cut from 120 to 160 bushels of feed per hour—Hay and Straw Cutters, in variety—Wagon Drills and Corn Shellers, which are unsurpassed for cheapness and quality—Cultivators, Hand Hoes, Cider-mills, &c. &c. In short, usi- utensil used in or about a farm. Wishing to avoid all imposition, each machine sold by him will be warranted to work as represented, if *no sale;* and, as these machines are procured in most cases directly from the Patentees and Manufacturers, the purchaser will be secure in the right of using.

Prices will be as moderate, and, in some instances, less than the same machines can be procured *singly* from the Manufacturer.

As the demand is very great for the two first named machines, orders should be given soon by those wishing to purchase.

WILLIAM HARTLEY.

June 20, 1856—6m.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE undersigned have just opened their usual supply of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

and will take pleasure in showing them, to all who may favor us with a call. Great bargains will be offered for Cash, and all kinds of Country produce—or to punctual customers, a credit of six months will be given.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Bedford, May 2, 1856.

MORE NEW GOODS

AT THE COLONADE STORE.

The undersigned are just receiving and opening at colonade store a fresh supply of New Goods, consisting in part of

French Needle worked Collars,
Black Silk and Felet Mitts,
Assorted Colored Kid Gloves,
Bonnet and Mantua Ribbon,
Black Silk Cravats,
Fancy Casimers,
Mireno Casimers,
Black Gro De Rhine Silks,
Belts Assorted Colors,
Hosiery of all kinds,

Also a prime lot of Groceries, consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Syrups, Molasses, Rice, Indigo, Tobacco, &c. &c.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

August 8, 1856.

MORE

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned has just returned home from the Eastern Cities with a large stock of Summer Goods, and is now exhibiting

AT CHEAP SIDE

a g[illegible] assortment of new style of Summer Goods comprising a great variety of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, which consists in part of black and [illegible] Silks, Challi, Lawns, DeLaines, Madonas or tr[illegible], Alpacas, Debege, Mantillas, &c., &c. parts are great variety of black and fancy Colors and Cassimeres. Linen and Cottonade which they are, and Boys' wear.

They hear [illegible] SHOES, HATS & BONNETS.

[illegible] who fear [illegible] Sugars, Syrups, Molasses, Shad, [illegible] danger the [illegible] Mackerel, Bacon, Queensware, [illegible] greatest, [illegible] Brooms, Buckets, Churns, &c.

[illegible] always [illegible] stock consists of every article usther, left o[illegible] store—all of which will be sold [illegible]? The [illegible] R CASH, or approved produce.

[illegible] Clay, [illegible] for past favors, he hopes by fair [illegible] dealing and a desire to please, to continue to [illegible] receive a liberal share of the public [illegible] patronage.

[illegible]3, 1856. G. W. RUPP.

DAGUERREOTYPES

AND AMBROTYPES.

READER have you ever heard of GETTYS' inimitable Daguerreotypes? If not go at once to his Saloon and see for yourself; and if you want a likeness of yourself or friends, as true as Nature and Art combined can make it, that is the place to get it. If you want a picture put up in the most approved style and of the best materials—or, in short, if you want the worth of your money in a splendid Daguerreotype or Ambrotype, go to

GETTYS,

as he is the only Artist in Bedford County who can take the new style of Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

He spares no pains to give full satisfaction, and permits no picture to go out until he is confident that it will do so. Having just returned from the East, he is in possession of all the late improvements in the Art, and can assure his patrons that he can furnish them with a style of pictures not taken by any other person in the County.

Rooms at the "Exchange Building," or Odd Fellows Hall, immediately above the store of Mr. A. B. Cramer.

T. R. GETTYS, JR.

June 6, 1856.

LIST OF CAUSES

Put down for Trial at Sept. Term, (1st day) 1856.

Geo Mullen vs J Patterson et al
J S Morrison's admr's vs Crysher & Thomas
Saml S Stuckey vs Henry Keyser
G W Figart vs Griffith & Thomas
M M'Eldowney vs Saml Williams et al
J Patton et al vs E Lockart
C Colfelt vs Saml Amich
Jno Brideham vs same
A J Dunlap et al vs Asa Duval
Saml Davis vs John James
D Patterson use vs S Vondersmith
Jas Reynolds vs S M Barclay's admr's
Philip Weisel s adm'r vs E L Anderson Esq
Hohman & Cristy vs H & B Rail Road Co
Wood & Devereux vs John Figart
M Barthelow vs Jacob Hipple
H F Rohm vs Edward B Trout
Isaac Lipple vs F Hohman
Edward B Trout vs Saml Taylor
Henry Johnson vs Joseph Leasure
Jacob Stockenius vs Danl B Troutman Esq
Joshua Filler vs Saml Williams
John Dasher vs James Entriken
Joseph Harbaugh vs John Harbaugh et al
William Smith vs Charles Smith
Isaac Hull's admr's vs John Hull
James Moorehead et al vs Christopher Naugle

D. WASHABAUGH, *Register.*

Aug. 8, 1856.

Register's Notice.

All persons interested, either as heirs, creditors or otherwise are hereby notified that the following named persons have filed their accounts in the Register's office and they will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Bedford County on Friday the 5th day of September next for confirmation, at which party and place they may attend if they think proper.

Wit[illegible]

The account of Amos Wertz adm'r. of Mary Statler of Juniata Township dec'd.

The account of Jos B Noble Esq Exe'r of the last will &c of Jacob Working late of South Woodberry township dec'd.

The account of O E Shannon Esq Guardian of the children of Solomon Rice late of Southampton township dec'd.

The account of Jesse Blackburn Exe'r of the last will &c of Levi Lamburn late of St Clair township dec'd.

The account of Frederick Smith Guardian of John Otto the minor son of John Feight late of Colerain township dec'd.

The account of John Burger adm'r of Susan Burger late of South Woodberry township dec'd.

The account of John Mower Esq Guardian of Victoria Tate one of the minor children of Wm Tate dec'd.

The account of David Shafer one of the Exec's of the last Will &c of Henry Shafer late of Colerain township dec'd.

The account of John Cessna Esq one of the Exec's of the last Will &c of Baltzer Morgart late of West Providence township dec'd.

The account of Samuel Blackburn adm'r of Daniel W Blackburn late of St Clair Township dec'd.

The account of Adam Stayer adm'r of Mary Stayer late of South Woodberry township dec'd.

The account of Henry P Diehl and Wm England admr's of Isaac Bingaman late of Colerain township dec'd.

The account of Geo H Spang Esq adm'r of Elias S Hook late of Cumberland Valley township dec'd.

The account of Samuel Carn Esq adm'r of Mary Sammell late of St Clair township dec'd.

The account of Francis Donahoe adm'r of James Donahoe late of Southampton township dec'd.

The account of Jacob Carper and David Stonerook admr's of Jacob Smith late of Middle Woodberry township dec'd.

The account of Jacob S Brumbaugh adm'r of Jacob Biddle late of South Woodberry township dec'd.

The account of John S Holsinger one of the executors of Christian Mock late of St. Clair township dec'd.

D. WASHABAUGH, *Register.*

Aug. 8, 1856.

☞NO HUMBUG.—H. H. HUTZ'S CELEBRATED Tetter Wash, is the only safe and sure remedy ever discovered for curing the Tetter, Ringworm, and all eruptions of the Skin. It is so infallable a remedy, that a perfect cure in all cases of Tetter is guaranteed, if attentively applied. In ordinary cases one bottle will be sufficent to perfect a cure. In bad cases, with a Tetter of long standing, more will be required. Price 25 cents per bottle. For sale at Dr. B. F. Reamer's Bedford. April 25, 1856-1y.

MANNY'S COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER, WITH "WOODS' IMPROVEMENT."

Farmers of Bedford and Blair Counties are informed that this justly celebrated machine can be had by application to

W. W. JACKSON,
A. DE ARMIT.

Agents for Blair and Bedford Counties.

July 4, 1856.

CHEAP CLOTHING.

S. HERSHMAN & CO., would respectfully inform the citizens of Bedford County, that they have opened a Clothing store in Hollidaysburg—No. 5, Loyd's Row.

July 4, 1856.

Purify Your Blood.

The Wonder of the Nineteenth Century.

Important and of great Consideration to the Suffering.

T. A. HURLEY'S SARSAPARILLA.

OF all the remedies that have been discovered during the present age for the "thousand ills that flesh is heir to" none equal this wonderful preparation.—Only three years have elapsed since the discoverer (who spent a decade in studying, experimentalizing, and perfecting it) first introduced it to the public, and it is already recognized, by the most eminent physicians in all parts of the country to be the most surprising and effective remedy for certain diseases of which they have knowledge.

All other compounds or syrups of the root, have hitherto failed to command the sanction of the faculty, because, on being tested, they have been found to contain noxious ingredients which neutralize the good effects of the Sarsaparilla, and often times injure the health of the patient. It is not so with Hurley's preparation.

This is the pure and genuine extract of the root, and will on trial, be found to effect a certain and perfect cure of the following complaints and diseases:

Affections of the Bones,	Habitual Costiveness,
Debility,	Indigestion,
Diseases of the Kidneys,	Liver Coplaints
Dispepsia,	Piles,
Erysipelas,	Pulmonary Diseases,
Female Irregularities,	Scrofula or King's Evil,
Fistula;	Syphilis,
And all Skin diseases.	

Besides curing the above, it is also known to be a great and powerful tonic, purifying the blood and invigorating the system.

In short, it is, without exception, in the cases mentioned, and its general effect on the system, the most efficacious as it is the most desirable remedy of the age. It is already extensively used throughout the country and is fast obtaining an European reputation. The instances of cures it has effected are daily coming to the proprietors knowledge, and he has no hesitation in recommending it to one and all who desire to procure relief from suffering. One bottle being tried, its effects will be too apparant to admit of further doubt.

Recollect Hurley's Sarsaparilla is the ONLY GENUINE ARTICLE in the market.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

☞This medecine can be procured at all extensive Drug houses.

July 4, 1856—1y*.

For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, low, a fine toned Vienna Rosewood Piano Forte.

SAM'L. BROWN.

June 20, 1856.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.

Valentine Steckman, Proprietor.

☞Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, on moderate terms.

May 9, 1856.

REMOVED.

The undersigned, thankful (as advertisements say) for past favors at the Colonade store, in Bedford, would respectfully announce to his patrons and friends generally, that he has removed his entire stock of goods to his new brick store room lately occupied by Peter Radebaugh, opposite the Bedford Hotel. His supply of goods is fresh, new and fashionable. His new room has been neatly and elegantly fitted up and remodeled.

All kinds of produce are taken in exchange for goods.

He hopes to be continued in the favor of his patrons and the public. JACOB REED.

July 4, 1856.

Gaiters and Shoes.

The subscriber would announce to the public that he has just received, and will constantly keep, an assortment of Gentlemen's City made Gaiters and Shoes, also Misses and children Shoes, which he will sell as low as they can be bought any where else, and will sew all *rips* gratis. As he has but a small profit on these Shoes, all sales must be cash.

He continues to carry on the Boot and Shoemaking Business in all its branches at his old stand, and is prepared to accommodate, in the best manner, all who favor him with a call. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit and receive a continuance of the same.

WM. CLAAR.

Bedford, July 18, 1856.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of John W. Allen, late of Napier Township, Bedford County, deceased, will make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MARGARET ALLEN,
Adm'x.

July 18, 1856.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration have been granted to the subscriber, residing in Juniata Township, on the Estate of Charles Zumbrun, late of said Township, deceased. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it are desired to present them properly authenticathd for settlement.

GIDEON HITECHEW.

Aug. 15, 1856.*

NOTICE.

Letters of Administration, de bonis non, on the estate of David Stoner, late of South Woodberry Township, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, residing in said Township. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOS. B. NOBLE.
Adm'r de bonis non.

July 18, 1856.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM, containing 200 acres, more or less, in Franklin County, Pa., is offered for sale. Particulars can be had by inquiring of the subscriber in Bedford.

VALENTINE STECKMAN.

May 16, 1856.

REMOVED,

The undersigned take this method of informing their former patrons, and the public in general, that they have removed their entire Stock of goods from the West end of Bedford to the Colonade Store, lately occupied by Capt Jacob Reed, where they will be pleased to see their old customers, and all who will favor them with a call.

All kind of produce taken in exchange for goods at cash prices.

They hope by fair dealing and evincing a desire to please, to continue to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

July 25, 1856.

Just received and for sale a prime lot of Groceries, consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Indigo, Starch, Tobacco, Syrups, and Molasses, which will be sold low by

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

July 25, 1856.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY & FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his Mill Property, situate in Licking Creek Township, Fulton county, one half-mile north of the Turnpike Road and six miles west of McConnelsburg.—The Mill is nearly new, is large, and well finished, has overshot wheels, four run of stones, three of which are Burrs, metal gearing, and all necessary machinery for custom or Merchant work, and is capable of doing a large business.

The Mansion or Mill tract contains 214 acres and allowance, patented land, 150 of which are cleared, principally good bottom land, suitable for meadow or plough land. The improvements are a good Dwelling house, large Barn, Miller's house, Stables, &c., all built within a few years and in good repair.

Also one tract of timber land, adjoining the above, containing 283 acres and allowance, a considerable part of which might be cleared, being land of good quality.

Also a small piece of land adjoining the first mentioned tract, containing six acres, purchased for a water right.

As the subscriber resides over thirty miles from the above property, he will sell it low and on easy terms: a considerable portion of the purchase money can remain on interest, if desired, for a number of years.

Possession will be given 1st April next.

For further particulars address the subscriber, Pattonsville P. O. Bedford County, Pa.

JOS. B. NOBLE.

July 25, 1856.

P. H. Shires'

MACHINE SHOP.

THE undersigned respectfully announces to the Farmers of Bedford and adjoining counties, and the public in general, that he has now on hand at his Shop in Bedford, a large assortment of Thrashing Machines, which includes his four horse PREMIUM MACHINE. It will be remembered that this Machine took the FIRST PREMIUM at our County Fair last fall. It is constructed with tumbling Shaft and Strap combined; also four horse tumbling Shaft Machines of the very best kind—also two and three horse tumbling Shaft power—and our old and well-known four horse Strap Machine, which, for strength and durability, cannot be surpassed anywhere. Farmers will please notice that we are now prepared to furnish Machines on the most favorable and accommodating terms, and at the very lowest prices possible. Horses, Grain, Lumber, and all kinds of trade will be taken in payment for Machines. All kinds of repairing of Machines of different kinds and all other farming utensils done on the most reasonable terms, of the very best materials, and at the shortest notice.

☞All our Machines warranted one year if properly used. Please come this way for a good and cheap Machine.

PETER H. SHIRES,

July 25, 1856—3m. Machinest.

MORE NEW GOODS.

Just received, at Reed's New Store, a fresh supply of late Style and Fancy Goods, embracing a large lot of

Ladies' Dress Goods,
French Needle Worked Collars,
Fancy Silks,
Gros de Rhine's,
Blk. Silk Fringes.
Dotted Swiss,
Striped do.
Plaid Naunsook,
Bonnet Ribbons,
Mantua do.
Blk. Silk Cravats,
Byron Collars,
Merino Cassimere,
Gents half-Hose, Mixed and Bro'n.

Also a prime lot of Family Groceries, consisting of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Corn Starch, Syrup, Molasses, &c. &c.

July 18, 1856.

TO THE LADIES.

THE subscriber would invite the attention of the Ladies to a new article intended to deposite water from the wash-bowl—a convenient and handsome accompaniment to the wash-stand, preferable to anything of the kind yet in use. GEO. BLYMIRE.

July 11, 1856.

Look Out.

All persons tresspassing upon the farm of the subscriber, in Colerain Township, either by fishing, hunting, taking or knocking down fruit or in any other manner, are notified that they will certainly be prosecuted under the late Act of Assembly without respect to persons. So look out and save trouble.

PHILIP LITTLE.

Aug. 1, 1856.*

MRS. E. GOODZEIT,

MILLINER, BEDFORD PA.

IS prepared to furnish Ladies and Misses with every variety of SPRING AND SUMMER BONNETS, on the most favorable terms. She has just received from the City a large and elegant assortment of Bonnets, Flats, &c., which she is prepared to trim so as to suit the taste of the purchaser. She keeps constantly on hand Bonnet Silks, Ribbons, Flounces, Laces, and all other trimmings, to which she respectfully invites the attention of the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity. She also keeps Bonnets ready trimmed. From long experience in the business, she feels satisfied that she can please all who favor her with their custom, both as to style and price. Thankful for the flattering encouragement heretofore received, she asks a continuance of the patronage of the public.

Bedford, May 23, 1856—1y.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

C. LOVER,
Merchant Tailor,

Takes this method of anouncing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, and strangers visiting the place, that he has just received at his old stand in Bedford, next door west of the Bedford Hotel, the richest assortment of Cloths, &c., he has ever yet offered to the public, and to which he invites the attention of purchasers, satisfied that he can accommodate, both as to price and quality, all who favor him with a call. He has a Superior article of cloth, for boy's clothing, which he can sell so low as to astonish those who examine its quality.

☞Garments, of every description, in his line, made to order on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

☞He would direct attention to the following list, as comprising some of the leading articles to be found in his establishment:

Blk. Cloths, ranging in price from $2,50 to $9,00 per yard;
Blue Cloths;
Olive Browns & Greens;
Blk. Casimeres;
" Doe-Skins;
French Fancy Casimeres;
Linen Drillings;
Plain & Figured Grenadiens;
Superior article of Blk. Satin;
Velvets;
Marseilles Vestings;
Buff Cassimeres;
A fine article of Shirts, latest style;
Lisle thread under Shirts & drawers;
Cotton " "
Shirt collars latest style;
Lawn Cravats;
Blk. Silk "
White Linen Hand'fs;
Summer Stocks:
Superior article of French Suspenders;
Blk. Kid Gloves;
Fancy Colored Kid Gloves;
Silk "
Lisle thread "

and all other articles usually kept by Merchant Tailors and Gent's furnishing stores.

Bedford, May 16, 1856.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber would announce to his old friends and the public in general, that he has removed his HARDWARE STORE to the new building second door west of the Bedford Hotel, where he has just received and opened an extensive assortment of Hardware, embracing almost every article in that line of business. His stock of SADDLERY is of the best quality, and was selected with great care. He would respectfully invite all in want of articles in the Hardware line, to give him a call, satisfied that he can please all who do so.

JOHN ARNOLD.

May 13, 1856.

BOOK AGENCY.

The subscribers have established a Book Agency in Philadelphia, and will furnish any book or publication at the retail price free of postage. Any persons, by forwarding the subscription price of any of the $3 Magazines, such as Harpers', Godey's, Putnam's, Graham's Frank Leslie's Fashions, &c. will receive the magazines for one year and a copy of a splendid lithograph portrait of either Washington, Jackson or Clay; or, if subscribing to a $2 and a $1 Magazine, they will receive a copy of either of the three portraits. If subscribing to $6 worth of Magazines, all three portraits will be sent gratis. Music furnished to those who may wish it.

Envelopes of every description and size in large or small quantities furnished. Seal Presses, Dies, &c. sent to order.

Every description of Engraving on Wood executed with neatness and dispatch. Views of Buildings, Newspaper Headings, Views of Machinery, Book Illustrations, Lodge Certificates, Business Cards, &c. All orders sent by mail promptly attended to. Persons wishing views of their buildings engraved can send a Daguerreotype or sketch of the building by mail or express.

Persons at a distance having saleable articles would find it to their advantage to address the subscribers, as we would act as agents for the sale of the same.

BYRAM & PIERCE.
50 *South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.*
J. B. BYRAM. T. MAY PIERCE.

May 16, 1856—1y.

THE WEST BRANCH INSURANCE CO.,
OF LOCK HAVEN, PA.

Insures Detached Buildings, Stores, Merchandize, Farm Property, and other Buildings, and their contents, at moderate rates. Capital, $300,000. Charter Perpetual.

DERECTORS.—Hon. John J. Pearce, John B. Hall, Charles A. Mayer, Charles Crist, Peter Dickinson, Hon. G. C. Harvey, T. T. Abrams, D. J. Jackman, W. White, Thos. Kitchen.

Hon. G. C. HARVEY, Pres.
T. T. ABRAMS, Vice Pres.
THOS. KITCHEN, Sec'y.

REFERENCES.—Samuel H. Lloyd, A. A. Winegardner, L. A. Mackey, A. White, James Quiggle, John W. Maynard, Hon. Simon Cameron, Thos. Bowman, D. D., Wm. Vanderbelt, Wm. Fearon, Dr. J. S. Crawford, A. Updegraff, James Armstrong, Hon. Wm. Bigler.

A. S. RUSSELL,
Ag't for Bedford and Fulton Counties.
Bedford, May 16, 1856—1y.

FISHING TACKLE AND GUNS.

THE subscribers call attention to their stock of Fish Hooks and Tackle of every description. Cane Reeds, Sea Grass, Trout Flies, Lines, &c. Also, Fine English and German Guns, Revolving Pistols, Percussion Caps and Sporting Apparatus generally.

For sale at lowest CASH PRICES, Wholesale and Retail.

JOHN M. HEYBERGER & BRO.
No. 47 North Second St. Philadelphia.
May 16, 1856—3m.

STOVES!

ON hand, and for sale, a superior lot of Cooking, Ten Plate, Parlor, and Church Stoves.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

IMPORTANT ADVICE.—To have a teazing cough or cold, with a perpetual dripping from the nose and soreness of the breast and lungs is truly annoying, and such of our readers who may be afflicted in that way, we would say go to Rupp's store and buy a bottle of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, and you will be relieved of a great deal of suffering, and probably saved from some more formidable lung disease.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to the public that he has removed his Tinning Establishment to the building recently occupied by Mr. Luther, as a Confectionary Store, in the Diamond, where he is better prepared than ever to accommodate his customers with every article in the line of his business, either wholesale or retail, and hopes they will give him a call at his new location.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Nov. 24, 1854.

The Wonder of the Age!—Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT is warranted to cure Cholera, Colic, Sea Sickness, Chronic Rheumatism, Tooth ache, Head ache, and Pains of all kinds or no pay. Great cure of Rheumatism. Capt. COMSTOCK, of the steamer Baltic (Collins line,) was cured of a severe attack of Chronic Rheumatism in a few days by Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venitian Liniment. Case of Cholera. Mr. J Wright of the Firm of J. Wright & Co. of No. 116 Chartree St. New. Orleans, was immediately cured of an attack of Cholera by Tobias' Liniment. Vomiting and Colic. Mrs. Joseph Nicholl, No. 16 Essex St. New York, was cured of an attack of Colic and Vomiting by Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment.—Depot 60 Gourtland St. New York. Sold by all the Druggists. Agent—ROBERT FYAN, Bedford: A. Bunn, Schellsburg: John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill: V. Wyant, Toll House east of Bloody-Run, J. Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run. Nov. 7, 1855.—1y.

NEW WHOLESALE
DRUG STORE!

J. SPENCER THOMAS,
No. 26, South Second Street, Philadelphia,
Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Acids, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Colors, White Lead, French and American White Zinc, Window Glass, Glassware, Varnishes, Brushes, Instruments, Ground Spices, and all other articles usually kept by Druggists, including Borax, Indigo, Glue, Shellack, Potash, &c. &c. &c.

☞All orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to. Country merchants are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Goods sent to any of the Wharves or rail-read stations. Prices low and goods warranted. March 14, 1856—1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

MRS. COOK would announce to her friends, and the public, that the Washington Hotel is now fitted up in superior order for the accommodation of guests, and she hopes to continue to receive a liberal share of custom. Persons visiting the Mineral Springs will find in the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.

☞A young gentleman of high qualification and courteous deportment has charge of the establishment.

☞The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel.

☞Terms as moderate as any other house in the place.

☞Daily Mail Stages from Alaquippa and Cumberland—also tri-weekly Lines from Hollidaysburg and Pittsburg stop at this Hotel.

Bedford, April 25, 1856.

CARPETING.—All Wool, Rag, Cotton and Hemp Carpeting.

Floor Oil Cloths, White and Check Matting just received by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

NEW STORE
AND
NEW GOODS!!

THE subscriber would announce to his old friends, as well as to the public at large, that he has opened an ENTIRELY NEW STORE in the Borough of Bedford, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel, where he has just received a stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS of a superior quality, embracing almost every article in the DRY GOODS and GROCERY LINE, to which he invites the especial attention of the people, who may find it to their interest to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. His Goods will be exhibited with pleasure, whether purchased or not.

SAMUEL BROWN.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscriber has removed his Clothing Store to the room next door to the office of Dr. Watson, where he has on hand, and will constantly keep, a general assortment of Clothing for Men and Boys, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, and to which he respectfully invites the attention of purchasers.

ISAAC LIPPEL.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

CLOTHING STORE.

S. SONABORN would announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has just received another large supply of Spring and Summer Clothing for Men and Boys, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of the patronage of a generous public.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

WM. SHAFFER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

WOULD announce to his former patrons, and the public generally, that he has just received, from Philadelphia, a large and well selected assortment of the most choice Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings—also summer wear of every description, to which he invites the attention of purchasers. His cloths, &c., were selected with great care, and he can recommend them as being equal, at least, to any to be found in the place. He also keeps Ready-made clothing of every description, at very low prices—and is prepared to cut and make garments on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. He respectfully invites the public to give him a call.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

Henry S. King,

(Of the late Firm of King & Moorhead,)
Commission Merchant,
DEALER IN PIG METAL, BLOOMS,
Western Produce, &c. &c. &c.
No. 76, Water Street, below Market,
Pittsburg, Pa.

The undersigned will continue the Commission Business at the above place; and having provided himself with suitable conveniences for the storage of Pig Metal, Blooms, Produce, &c. is now prepared to receive consignments.

By long experience in the business, and by constant attention, he hopes to merit a generous share of trade, which he respectfully solicits.

HENRY S. KING.

April 27, 1855.

The University's
FAMILY REMEDIES,

Issued under the seal, Sanction and Authority of the University of Free Medicine and popular knowledge, Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, April 20th, 1853, with a Capital of $100,000, mainly for the purpose of arresting the evils of Spurious and Worthless Nostrums; also, for supplying the community with Reliable remedies wherever a Competent Physician cannot or will not be employed. This ing Institution, (located in Philadelphia No. C. Race Street, where applications for new of Cases will be received,) has purchased fr John R. Rowand, his Celebrated Row genic Mixture, Known for upward of five years as the only sure and safe cu R and AGUE, &c., and his inestim for Bowel Complaints, Rowand Syrup of Blackberry Root, whic*tus King*, and proved and Popular remedies, to both of Nen The University's Remedy for Com signed a pe Lungs; The University's Remedy nouncing Dspepsia or Indigestion; The Univers that he was dy for Costive Bowels; Also the Almanac may be had at the Branch little less ry. in the p

For sale at the Store of Dr. Blair, re in Juniberland Valley. his ref

Nov. 23, 1855. , and b

Jos. W. Tate,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,

Has for sale 8 Farms and 12,000 acres of land in Bedford and Fulton counties. Lands sold in quantities to suit purchasers.

Bedford, March 7, 1856—1y.

John Moorhead,
(Successor to King & Moorhead)
WHOLESALE GROCER
AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And dealer in Fish, Bacon, Cheese, Dried Fruit, Lard, Lard Oil, Flaxseed Oil, White Lead, Pig Lead, window Glass, Glassware, Iron and Nails, Star and Tallow Candles, Variegated and Rosin Soap, and Pittsburg manufactures generally. No. 27, Woodstreet, Pittsburg, Pa.

Particular attention given to the sale of Pig Metal and Blooms, and liberal advances made thereon. Feb. 15, 1856—1y.

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between Thomas and John King, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with them, are requested to attend to their liquidation without delay.

THOMAS KING,
June 1, 1854. JOHN KING.

Having this day associated Henry S. King, of the City of Pittsburg, with us in the business of manufacturing Iron, the business will be conducted under the name and firm of John King & Co.

THOMAS KING,
June 9, 1854. JOHN KING.

D. Border,
Clock & Watch Maker
AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constautly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the bert style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

April 27, 1855.

Gentlemens' Gaiters and Shoes—Mens' Boys Shoes and Boots; also Ladies, Misses, Childrens do., for sale by

CRAMER & C

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAIL
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Tuesday April 1st, 1856, Tr leave daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Going South, leave junction with Penn Railroad at 8 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock Going North, leave Stonerstown at 6.30 A. 1 o'clock, P. M.

TRAINS NORTH, LEAVE

	A. M.
Stonerstown,	6.30
Fisher's Summit,	6.46
Rough & Ready,	7.03
Coffee Run,	7.11
Marklesburg,	7.23
M'Connellstown,	7.43
Arrive at Huntingdon,	7.58

TRAINS SOUTH, LEAVE

	A. M.	P. M.
Huntingdon,	9.00	5.00
M'Connellstown,	9.15	5.15
Marklesburg,	9.35	5.35
Coffee Run,	9.47	5.47
Rough & Ready,	9.55	5.55
Fisher's Summit,	10.12	6.12
Arrive at Stonerstown,	10.28	6.28

By this arrangement passengers East will connect with the 3 o'clock P. M. Mail Train on the Pennsylvania Rail Road; also the Fast Line, 9.32 P. M., for Philadelphia.

The 5 o'clock train from Huntingdon will leave after the arrival of the Mail Train from Philadelphia, thus causing no detention to passengers for Broad Top or Bedford. Passengers going West will arrive at Huntingdon in time to take either the 5 o'clock Mail Train or the Fast Line at 8.08 P. M.

Fifty pounds baggage allowed each passenger. Freight received by the Conductor and forwarded to any of the above points at *owner's risk*. For any further information enquire at the office of Transportation Department, Huntingdon.

JAMES BOON,
April 11, 1856. Superintendent.

BOOK BINDING STORE.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the Public that he still continues to carry on the

BOOK BINDING,

in No. 8 of the Franklin Buildings Chambersburg; where all binding entrusted to his care will be punctually attended to, and bound with neatness and care.

He still continues to keep on hand a good assortment of RELIGIOUS, HISTORICAL Miscellaneous Blank and School Books, Stationery &c., which he will sell on moderate terms.

THOS. W. WRIGHT.

Dec. 7, 1855.

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND LOT in Bedford, and a valuable SAW MILL in Shade Township, Somerset county.

The subscribers will sell, on reasonable terms, at private sale, a comfortable dwelling house and lot of ground pleasantly situate in the borough of Bedford.

Also, they will sell, on reasonable terms, a valuable tract of land in Shade Township, Somerset county, containing 390 acres. This land is well covered with cherry, poplar, white pine, spruce, and other timber, and has a fine water power with a good Saw Mill thereon erected. For further information inquire of

MANN & SPANG.

Dec. 28, 1855.

TOOTH ACHE.—Persons are not generally aware that Dr. Keyser's Tooth Ache remedy, prepared by him at 140 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa. and for sale at Rupp & Oster's in this place will stop immediately an aching tooth. Whoever tries it will be convinced.

Dec. 8, 1854.

Notice.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, trading under the name and firm of SANSOM & GEPHART, in the Dry Goods business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to have their accountss settled up by the 1st of May. The books and accounts will be found in the hands of A. J. Sansom until that time.

A. J. SANSOM,
WM. GEPHART.

April 1, 1856.

The undersigned will continue the business in the room lately occupied by Isaac Leppel on the corner of Juliana and Pitt Streets, opposite Dr. F. C. Reamer's Drug and Book Store, where he will be happy to see all his friends.

A J. SANSOM.

April 11, 1856.

GUN SMITHING.

DANIEL B. BORDER respectfully informs the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has removed his shop to the house in the east end of Bedford, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh, where he is prepared to manufacture *Double and Single barrel Rifles* and *Double and Single barrel Shot Guns* of the best quality.

☞All repairing of guns, locks, &c., done with neatness and despatch.

May 26, 1854.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN,
June 2, 1854. G. H. SPANG.

C. N. HICKOK, Dentist.

OFFICE on Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, Bedford, Pa. Teeth plugged, Regulated, &c. and artificial teeth inserted from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted. *Terms.—CASH.*

Bedford, May 3, 1850.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

Wm. Henry Leas,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Fort Desmoines, Iowa,

WILL give special attention to locating lands —investing money—paying taxes—making collections, &c., &c.

☞ *Refers to Gen. Bowman and Hon. Job Mann.* Sept. 8, 1854.

Bedford Hotel,
And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending York Courts will find, and the travelling community generally are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞ *All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

Cooking Stoves.

On hand and just receiving a lot of new paterns of Cooking Stoves, for wood and coal, at

BLYMIRES.

In addition to his former stock, the subscriber has received a splendid assortment of Brass, Bell Mettle, Iron and English Kettles, which will please all in want of the article,—also a variety of other articles useful for house keepers. He has also on hand a lot of pump chains and fixtures, all of which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit.

GEORGE BLYMIRE.

May 19, 1854.

WANTED at Reed's Colonade Store.—Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, and Buckwheat—also all other approved produce, in exchange for goods at cash prices.

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

The Great Purifier of the Blood!
NOT A PARTICLE OF MERCURY IN IT.
Let the Afflicted Read and Ponder!

An Infallible Remedy for Scrofula, King's Evil' Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions' Pimples or Postules on the Face, Blotches' Boils, Ague and Fever, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an Injudicious Use of Mercury, Imprudence in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

☞This great alterative medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by thousands of grateful patients from all parts of the United States, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, "CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE." Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.

For all Diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution, enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine vigor and strength.

For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.

The large number of certificates which we have received from persons from all parts of the United States, is the best evidence that there is no Humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the wonderful effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Call on the AGENT and get a Circular and Almanac, and read the wonderful cures this truly greatest of all medicines has performed.

None genuine unless signed WILLIAM S. BEERS, & Co., Proprietors, No. 304 Broadway, New York.

Sold by Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford; J. M. BARNDOLLAR, Bloody Run: A. B. BUNN, Schellsburg, and by Dealers in Medicines everywhere. Oct. 20, 1855.—1y.

LIVER COMPLAINT,
Dyspepsia, Jaundice,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits,

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

DR. HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,
Prepared by
DR. C. M. JACKSON,
No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

J. D. SPRING, Laceyville, Pa., April 6, 1854, says: "I can get you some good certificates for your German Bitters in this vicinity if you wish them. A lady purchasing some of it this week, says that it is by far the best medicine she ever knew, having done her and her daughter much good, &c."

S. B. LAWSON, Benfard's Store, Somerset Co., Pa., August 15, 1853, says: "I am much attached to your German Bitters, having used two bottles of it, which I procured from S. Kurtz, your agent at Somerset, and found great relief from in disease of the Liver. I find it has great effect upon my lungs, strengthening and invigorating them, which, as I am a public speaker, is a great help to me."

DR. GILES, Newton Hamilton, Pa., May, 1851, said: I have used myself half a dozen bottles of your German Bitters for Liver complaint and diseases of a nervous character, resulting from the abuse of mercury. I was poisoned and afflicted with spasms from the use of this latter article. The German Bitters is the first article from which I obtained any relief. I have also given the article to many dyspeptics, with the most salutary result. I think as many more bottles will cure me."

J. C. YOUNG, Esq., of Dauphin, Pa., writes May 5, 1851: "I was afflicted with General Debility, Intestinal weakness and Costiveness, for which I used many different remedies without relief. I at last used your Hoofland's German Bitters. I took a few bottles according to directions, and was completely cured. I have not been so healthy for ten years as I have been since I took your Bitters, which is about one year ago."

The Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, always strengthening the system and never prostrating it.

Sold by dealers in medicine and storekeepers everywhere. And by

Dr. F. C. Reamer, Bedford, Pa.
Oct. 20, 1855.—1y.

D. K. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD.

Wunderlich & Nead,
Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,
CHAMBERSBURG.

☞They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

⁂They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

HUMMEL'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

EVERY ONE who has used Hummel's Essence of Coffee, knows that one package will go as far as 4 pounds of the best Java Coffee, and coffee made by this Essence will preserve perfectly the real taste of Java coffee, but will have a more delicate and finer flavor, a finer color, and will certainly be much wholesomer for every person than pure Java Coffee.

☞For sale at Dr. B. F. HARRY'S new Drug and Book Store. Oct. 7, 1853.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

S. J. M'CAUSLIN,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

HAS removed his shop to the new Building second door West of the Bedford Hotel, where he is fully prepared to make all kinds of garments for Men and Boys in the most fashionable style, and on reasonable terms. Having had much experience in the business, and being determined to use his best exertions to please, he hopes to receive a liberal share of the patronage of a generous public.

☞Garments cut to order on the shortest notice.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER

Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

New Drug & Book Store.

WE wish it distinctly understood by this community and country, that we pay particular attention to the selection of our Drugs and Medicines, purchasing none but the *very best* and *purest articles*. We have for sale cheap all the approved popular patent medicines, *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Jayne's Medicines*, Pain Killer, and all the Sarsaparillas. Also Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief, fancy soaps, colognes, pommades, ox marrow, &c. We also keep constantly on hand a general assortment of *School & Miscellaneous Books*, Blank Books, Cap and Post Paper, &c., &c., &c. In fact, if you want anything in the Drug, Medicine, Book, Soap or Brush line, call at the New Drug and Book Store and you *shall* be accommodated.

B. F. HARRY.

Jan. 13, 1854.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,
Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

LAW NOTICE.

W. J. BAER, Attorney at Law:

WILL practice regularly in the Courts of Bedford County hereafter. He may, during Court Weeks, be consulted at his room at the Washington Hotel.

Nov. 23, 1855.

St. Nicholas Hotel,
Cumberland, Md.

The Proprietor respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that this house has recently been thoroughly re-fitted and completely renovated, and is now ready to receive guests.

It is the earnest desire and intention of the Proprietor to give perfect satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage. A liberal share is confidently expected.

SAMUEL LUMAN, *Proprietor.*
Successor to H. R. Dow & Co.

Cumberland, Aug. 10, 1855.

NEW GOODS.

MRS. SARAH E. POTTS would respectfully announce to the Ladies of Bedford that she has just received and opened, at her store in Bedford, the most elegant assortment of

DRESS GOODS

ever brought to the place, embracing Silks, Crapes, Challies, Lawns, Berages, plain and figured Suisses, French and Domestic Ginghams, Suisse and Jaconet Edgings and Insertings, Bonnets, Parasols, Shawls and Mantillas of the latest and most elegant styles. Gloves, Mitts, Hose, Undersleeves, Collars, Dress Trimmings. Handkerchiefs, and Ladies, Misses, and Childrens Gaiters, Boots, and Shoes, in great variety. In brief, her entire stock has been selected with the greatest care, and is general enough to please the tastes of all, whether plain or gay. Please call and judge for yourselves.

May 16, 1856.

CAUTION!

All persons are cautioned against trespassing on my farm—either by fishing, hunting, or otherwise, as I am determined to enforce the law against all persons so offending without respect to persons. WM. CHENOWETH.

Bedford Township, April 25, 1856.